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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

Senate Sheep Await Drover

Is This Another Yardstick?

Rome Feels Safe in Europe

Weirton Case Gives Warning

Japan Says China's Friendly

WASHINGTON witnesses the result of habit on what was once an extremely independent group, the Senate. As the Senate adjourns until Thursday after an hour or so of strictly routine work Tuesday afternoon, it becomes plain that Democratic leaders are marking time on the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill until President Roosevelt returns to again set the pace. Introduction of the "prevailing wage" amendment on the behest of labor was responsible for sending the measure back to committee to save it from presidential veto. Public indignation was counted on to prompt the removal of the objectionable clause, but the public refused to indig. This gives the 44 senatorial supporters of the amendment, half of whom were Democrats, vast encouragement. They even expect reinforcements to support the labor clause whenever the issue is introduced again. It amounts to a revolt against the administrative halter, an almost unprecedented move under the Roosevelt reign. Regulars accustomed to unquestioning obedience are bewildered. What shall they do? Relievedly they accept adjournment. The President will return Thursday. Perhaps he will tell them: he usually has.

* * *

Faced with Mayor LaGuardia's determination to give the city cheaper power, even if it meant the construction of city-owned plants, the Consolidated Gas system of New York now offers to the federal and city governments a schedule of electric rates so radically cut that municipal plants could hardly hope to compete. With slashes in some cases of 40 per cent, an average of 25, the cleaver of rate reductions would chop something like $150,000 a year off federal light and power bills, $2,500,000 off city bills. The action of Consolidated Gas presents the possibility of a new kind of "yardstick." Whereas the original federal government concept was to show how cheaply power could be produced and distributed and thus force private companies into line, it now seems possible to impress private systems with the advantage of making their own yardsticks in their own yards, before the government arrives on the scene.

* * *

Rome assures the nation that the drain of Italian troops Africaward does not open the nation to the danger of hostilities in Europe. Forebodders in some quarters muttered that while conditions were so unsettled in Central Europe it seemed folly to send troops to the colonies. The Government's reply in the shape of a communiqué declares that Italy has sufficient resources both in manpower (7 or 8 million) and in materials. And, anyway, no warlike complications in Europe are at all likely—in fact, they are becoming more remote daily following recent London-Italian understandings. Nevertheless, Italy goes right on recruiting, filling up ranks depleted by African embarkations. This fear of war is only a little less expensive than war itself.

* * *

Wilmington, Del., furnishes the Administration with a warning sign that in the theory of regimentation lies danger of overstepping the prerogatives of American government. Judge Neilds, ruling in the Weirton Steel case, denies the Government's plea to enjoin the company from dealing with its employees collectively, holding that the company union is adequate under the act. Since the manufacturing operations of the company do not come under the head of interstate commerce, Judge Neilds ruled, the enactment of Section 7A is not justified. In fact, as regards its application to the particular company the whole act is "unauthorized and void." The Government probably will appeal, says Francis Biddle of the Labor Relations Board, adding that the decision will not affect the board's work. But at any rate, the decision and its appeal may hasten a government ruling on the constitutionality of Section 7A which may be helpful to all concerned with the rightful place of government.

* * *

Tokyo, through the Foreign Office, denies that Japan has acquisitive eyes fixed on China, and charges that critics are trying to disturb the tranquillity of the East by driving a wedge of misunderstanding 'twixt China and Japan. No one has asked Japan for an explanation or defense, so the supposition is that her statesmen are attempting thus to forestall rumors circulated abroad by powers that look askance on a possible Sino-Japanese entente. Contrary to a widespread misconception, the Japanese spokesman declares, relations between China and Japan are becoming more friendly as a consequence of parleys in Nanking and Tokyo. The statement simmers down to a request that Occidental nations stand back while the two great Oriental powers wrestle on the mat of statecraft.

Utilities Force Power Verdict By Rate Cuts

Public Ownership Issue Coming Before Congress for Final Decision

Debate Grows Tense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — The power issue debate grows more intense as the time for important decisions draws nearer.

While the private power utilities in New York City are reported ready to capitulate to the tune of a 25 per cent slash in charges to the federal and municipal governments, the National Organization of Public Utility Executives opens a vigorous attack on the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, the Administration's most powerful club over utility power rates.

In the background, but exerting considerable influence on Congress where the issues must eventually be decided, are records of the recent public ownership conference attesting to the economy and feasibility of public ownership in some of the numerous American communities which have undertaken this experiment.

Benefits Limited

The immediate question facing the Administration is whether it will accept the proffered 25 per cent cut in its power bill in New York City and abandon present plans for co-operating with the city government in building public-owned power plants.

The reported rate reductions are represented as making it cheaper for the Government to continue to buy its power in New York from the private companies. But to abandon plans would mean limiting the benefit of the lower rates to government consumers.

President Roosevelt will encounter a wide difference of opinion on his return. The Treasury, as custodian of federal buildings, is understood to favor acceptance of the proferred truce terms purely because they constitute a good bargain. But the liberals, having been promised public-owned and operated plants in the largest city in the country, which might eventually supply power to private consumers as well as federal and city buildings, are extremely loath to abandon the prospect.

Holding Companies

Once this decision is out of the way, the opposing forces will concentrate on the holding company bill which now looms as the heart of the entire question. If the Administration can force this bill through Congress, President Roosevelt's drive for lower power rates throughout the country is believed assured of almost immediate fulfillment in a general collapse of private utility rate structures.

If the bill can be defeated, the present rates—supporting capital structures which the Administration contends are grossly inflated—can be perpetuated at least partially.

The utility executives' case against the bill consists of an itemized denial of the charges made against the system, followed by the contention that its passage would wipe out both a useful and constructive element in the national economic system and at the same time destroy the value of millions of dollars worth of securities through forced liquidation at distress prices.

Regulation Supported

Under the signature of Philip H. Gadsden, vice president of the United Gas Improvement Company, member of the Edison Electric Institute and other utility organizations, the utility statement declared:

"We believe that the enactment of this bill will directly and abruptly retard the country's economic recovery at this critical time."

It reached the final conclusion that whatever defects may exist in the holding-company system could be corrected by regulation; that

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Connecticut Strike Affects Workers In Three Pants Plants

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—Nearly 400 workers in three pants manufacturing companies here walked out today shortly after they had reported for work, and Frank Carmada, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers local, said the action was ordered by the union organizer for New England.

I. Cowperman, president of the G. & W. Pants Company, one of the plants affected by what he termed the "stoppage," said 175 employees of his concern were among those who left their work.

The other plants involved in the tie-up are the Majestic Pants Company and the Gottesseld Pants Company.

Mr. Carmada said the walkout was ordered from the headquarters of the union in Fall River, Mass., because of alleged violations of the code governing the pants-making industry. Mr. Cowperman said the workers made no demands on his company before leaving the plant today.

School Oath Bill Is Denounced

Bay State ERA Gets $6,000,000

Mansfield Clings to Sales Tax

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Oath Bill Protested

A subtle effort in the Massachusetts Legislature to denature education under the guise of patriotism, was today alleged and subjected to an earnest attack by Arthur B. Lord, state superintendent of educational research and statistics.

The Dorgan bill, he said, is a threat to the integrity of education. Although purporting to scourge revolutionary teaching from the schools, the bill is actually a threat to free speech, in Mr. Lord's opinion.

If passed, teachers in both private and public schools and universities would be compelled to sign away their rights to free criticism of the Government, he said. Other critics added that teachers could be dismissed by misguided patriots, for a type of criticism which is in reality a higher patriotism.

The bill is sponsored by a group of patriotic organizations, led by the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution. State education officials have registered firm opposition, and countered with a substitute bill of less potential danger.

The Dorgan bill would make teachers swear actively to "promote undivided allegiance to the Government and respect for the flag and the institutions of state and nation." The substitute would merely call for allegiance to the Constitution plus "faithful discharge of educational duty."

Under the substitute bill, Mr. Lord believes that severe criticism of the Government could not be made the ground for dismissal, however much "patriotic" groups might object.

Six Million for Relief

To a half-million dollar telephone conversation and a gift for eloquence, Massachusetts today owed the largest ERA grant in all federal relief history.

It seems that State ERA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch put a call through to assistant Federal Administrator Aubrey Williams in Washington, to see what funds would be forthcoming for March.

"Wait a minute," said the operator. "The Administrator himself, (Harry L. Hopkins), wants to speak with you."

The two were old friends, dating from the days when both worked for the Red Cross. The connection went through and they passed the time of day in brief, long-distance fashion.

"Can you give me $6,500,000 for March?" asked Mr. Rotch. This would be a full million more than the February sum; Mr. Rotch knows his bargaining strategy.

Mr. Hopkins was doubtful, it appeared. But he finally compromised on a flat $6,000,000—half a million more than for the current month and the all-time high.

Mr. Rotch breathed a sigh of relief and spoke words of great satisfaction. This sum meant expanded quotas for all the communities that have eked along with many legitimate relief cases not properly taken care of. These communities can now face the remainder of the winter with a minimum of unhappiness.

Mayor Urges Sales Tax

Mayor Mansfield today continued to cling to the forlorn hope that a state sales tax would be passed, and sent to the rescue of the soaring Boston tax rate.

In so doing, he rejected the plea of the Municipal Research Bureau that no new taxes be asked. He also risked the accusation that he was holding onto a sinking ship, in view

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Italy Brands War Rumors As Unfounded

Mobilization Stirs Story of Impending Trouble With Central Europe

Communiqué Denial

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 27—The Italian Government has officially reassured the country as to wild rumors circulating here of impending hostilities with central Europe.

A communiqué issued last night declares that not only no warlike complications are foreseen but that Italy possesses ample resources both in man power and materials in case of trouble. A total of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 men could be put in the field, if necessary, it is stated.

The communiqué adds that two divisions are being formed to replace those sent overseas in connection with the dispute with Ethiopia.

The war scare whisper which has been going the rounds during the past week declared that Italian troops are already on the March to the Austrian frontier and hinted the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio was merely a blind to enable the Government to mobilize a large number of troops.

The "scare" had its origin in the official account issued last week by the Supreme Defense Council of the work performed during the past 12 years to insure necessary supplies in case of war. This was widely but wrongly interpreted as meaning that a serious conflagration is impending.

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP)—Italy is able to mobilize between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 men "in the face of any eventuality," an official communiqué said in reference to the Ethiopian and European situations.

The communiqué announced that the divisions at Florence will be con-

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Government Loses Its Plea To Prevent Weirton Officials Dealing With Company Union

Federal Officials Plan To Take Case Up to Higher Court

Prepare For Quick Conclusive Ruling

Labor Relations Board Declares Issue Still Very Much Alive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—An immediate appeal to the Supreme Court of the adverse Weirton steel decision was indicated at the Department of Justice here today as the Administration and congressional circles sought to estimate the full implications of the second crippling blow struck at the New Deal in lower courts within the past week.

That the question of violation of Section 7A by the Weirton company was decided against the Government came as no surprise. The Department of Justice had undertaken the case in the beginning with the greatest reluctance and only after the National Labor Relations Board had exerted insistent possible pressure on President Roosevelt himself.

But Judge John P. Nields' additional verdict in Wilmington, Del., today that Section 7A, the collective bargaining feature of the NIRA, cannot constitutionally be applied in intrastate commerce and that the mills of the Weirton Steel Company are an "intra" and not "inter" state activity, was immediately construed as a damaging blow to that feature

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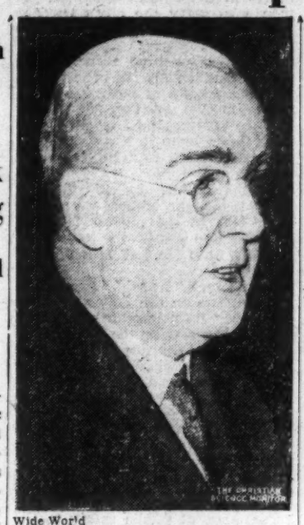

Wide World

Ernest T. Weir

Chairman of the National Steel Company

Federal Judge Rules Section 7-A Unconstitutional

Not Interstate In Scope Ruling Says

Delaware Edict Deals Blow to Recovery Act and Labor

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Federal Government lost a major battle under the National Industrial Recovery Act today with a ruling by Judge John P. Nields that Section 7-A is "unconstitutional and void" as applied to the Weirton Steel Company and its business.

The decision denied the Government's plea for an injunction to restrain the company from dealing collectively with its employees through the so-called company union and held that the union is adequate under the act.

"The enactment of Section 7-A either is authorized by the commerce clause of the Constitution or it is unauthorized and void," Judge Nields ruled. He further ruled that "the manufacturing operations conducted by the defendant in its various plants or mills do not constitute interstate commerce.

A Co-operative Enterprise

"The relations between defendant and its employees do not affect interstate commerce. Manufacturing is a co-operative enterprise. Production in quantities and quality with consequent wages, salaries and dividends depends upon a sympathetic co-operation of management and workmen.

"By a clear preponderance of evidence this court finds that the plan of employee representation in effect among the employees of the defendant affords a lawful and effective organization of the employees for collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing; that in all respects it complies with the provisions of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Section 1, Article 4, of the steel code; that in all respects it is directly operated and controlled by the defendant's employees and is not dominated or controlled by defendant or its agents; that in all respects it is satisfactory to the great majority of the defendants employees; that the 49 representatives elected in December, 1933, are free from any domination or control of defendant to the representatives and the payment by defendant of the expenses of operating the plan are lawful and do not constitute acts of interference, restraint or coercion."

Not Interstate Commerce

In point of law, the Weirton Company won its case clearly on the contention that its relationship with its employees does not constitute interstate commerce and therefore any interpretation of the section which would regulate that relationship would make the section void because Congress is empowered only to regulate business of an interstate nature.

In this respect the court also observed:

"Power to enact 7-A was not conferred upon Congress by the 'General Welfare' recital in the preamble to the Constitution, nor by the 'welfare clause,' Article One, Section Eight, of the Constitution.

"The preamble confers no power and the welfare clause is commonly considered as a specification of the purpose for which money may be appropriated and not as a substantive grant of power.

Clause Not All Inclusive

"The enactment of Section 7-A either is authorized by the commerce clause of the Constitution or it is unauthorized and therefore void."

The ruling then quoted Article One, Section Eight: "'The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with Indian tribes.'"

Judge Nields asserted that "in a number of cases the Supreme Court has declared that the commerce clause of the Constitution cannot be construed to bring within the regulatory power of Congress the entire industrial life of the nation."

The opinion further says:

"The National Industrial Recovery Act requires that every industrial code shall contain the provision of Section 7-A. . . .

Act Provides Machinery

"The National Industrial Recovery Act provides machinery for the formulation and enforcement of voluntary or prescribed codes and agreements relating to every branch of industry. On Oct. 19, 1934, there were 2400 lines of industry covered by codes then approved. These codes include not only great manufacturing industries such as the steel code, automobile code and textile code, but also the bankers' code, hotel code, newspaper code, undertakers' code and baby carriage code. They bring

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[Far reaching aspects of America's recovery policy are discussed by H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of the Monitor, in today's Magazine Section under the title: "Has the New Deal Failed?"]

Glenn Frank Sees Need for Drastic Education Shift

University of Wisconsin Head Tells Boston Key Men New Era Looms

A virtual revolution in academic attitudes was proposed by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, who last night urged social and physical scientists to leave their storm cellars of academic aloofness and work for social stability.

Addressing the Boston Phi Beta Kappa Association, Dr. Frank proposed a completely altered viewpoint on the part of scholastic leaders. He warned his listeners, representing to a large degree the zenith of scholastic detachment, that the time has passed when physical scientists can objectively produce knowledge and escape all responsibility for its impact on society.

Dr. Frank stated his conviction that society, which is already challenging education for its failure to cushion the effects of its research, may wreak swift vengeance on American learning unless it readjusts its internal policies to meet the changed climate of public opinion.

From the Pocketbook

This vengeance might well, he said, take the form of withdrawing essential financial support from colleges and universities to such an extent that the world may witness "a veritable secession from the age of science."

A society bewildered, uprooted, swirling in spiritual confusion, he said, is apt to turn against education and scientific research on the grounds that its technological and social discoveries have intensified social instability. To meet that challenge, he continued, scholasticism must prove that it can aid and stabilize society.

Specifically, Dr. Frank recommended that collaboration between social and physical scientists be elaborately worked out. Such a device, he said, would enable social scientists to arrive in time to cushion the impact of a new invention on society.

Whipping Education Into Line

In the present tendency to stint schools and policies in the allocation of federal funds, Dr. Frank saw more than uncritical, unintelligent failure to appreciate education. He beheld an intelligent, directed effort to bring pressure to bear on universities to adjust their internal policies to the needs of the time.

To avert conversion of this challenging attitude into actual revolt against education on a scale equal to that which saw the collapse of colleges during the time of the French Revolution, educators must, he said, vastly alter their policies. They must interpret, humanize and adjust their practices to social demands, he said.

Thus Dr. Frank proposed that education sharply reverse the whole concept of its province. He proposed that it abandon the objectivity upon which it has prided itself for centuries, its monastic detachment and its ruthless production of knowledge whether it "kisses or blights mankind."

To Dr. Frank education must be subjected to these changes as a means of surviving.

Rural Homestead Act Voted Down In Connecticut

Rehabilitation Corporation Bill Held to Violate States' Rights

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—The rehabilitation corporation bill went down to crushing defeat today in the overwhelming Republican House after a two hours' debate during which the Administration of President Roosevelt was criticized severely.

The measure, condemned by several speakers as one which encroached on State's rights, was defeated, 180 to 67.

The measure, designed to make Connecticut eligible for federal funds earmarked for the establishment of rural homesteads for persons on relief, drew most of its support from Democrats.

The two Socialists in the House voted against it as did Representative Daniel F. B. Hickey, Republican floor leader.

Representative John D. Thoms, Democratic floor leader, was among those who voted for it.

The bill was originally submitted to the General Assembly by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, a Democrat, with a recommendation that it be approved speedily.

The defeated bill made no provision for the pledging by the corporation of its stock to the Federal Government.

Mr. Westbrook in his letter said such a provision was required by the federal authorities.

Opening the discussion on the bill, Mr. Hickey said that he felt it did not meet the approval of everybody. He said the judiciary committee was "very much divided." on the question. "This is not a party measure," he told the House. "No relief measure should be a party measure."

On the second bill, a committee re-draft of the original bill, Mr. Hickey said the committee was told the Federal Government would withhold its aid from Connecticut if such a measure was pasesd.

"This could not go unchallenged," he hurled at the House. "The heritage of Connecticut is too strong to be threatened."

Of the measure voted on today he said the committee felt that it did not want to turn over the State's sovereign rights. He declared the committee took no particular pride in the bill, but felt that some good might come out of it.

Prohibition Forges Ahead in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27 (AP)—Prohibition in Alabama today pushed out in front by more than 2000 votes, with approximately 15,000 votes still to be reported, as belated returns from yesterday's three-fold referendum rolled in.

The vote on 1530 out of 2156 ballot boxes in the State gave modification 82,879, and against 85,506.

The vote put prohibition in front for the first time since early rural boxes last night gave the dry cause a slight lead.

Hauptmann Trial—Court Reform?

Kidnaping Case Stirs Newton D. Baker and Other Leaders to Demand Action for Correction of Abuses; Joint Committee of American Bar Association and Publishers Proposed to Fix 'Proper Limits of Publicity for Pending Proceedings'

SUGGESTION of a joint committee of the American Bar Association and the American publishers for the specific purpose of fixing "proper limits of publicity for pending (legal) proceedings," was made by Newton D. Baker, constitutional lawyer, and Secretary of War under President Wilson. His law firm, Baker, Hostetler, Sidlo & Patterson, is counsel for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Mr. Baker's comments, made to Editor and Publisher, were an outgrowth of the Hauptmann trial:

"I think there were very many shocking and prejudicial incidents connected with the Hauptmann trial. After all, this man was on trial for his life and society was engaged in performing one of its most solemn acts. There is no degree of dignity and repression which would be too much at such a moment and upon such an occasion. The treatment of the episode by the public press cheapened and weakened the whole administration of justice, and this is particularly unfortunate at a time when the nation's effort to repress crime is one of its most difficult problems. I think there are remedies apart from legislation. I think the courts have, in the first place, inherent power to protect the dignity and effectiveness of their own administrations, and while I have no criticism to make of Judge Trenchard, who seems to have won the respect of the entire country, I still believe that if the higher courts would act authoritatively in matters of this kind the lower courts would have the courage and confidence necessary to make of a trial the next thing in solemn dignity to a great religious service.

Means for safeguarding the dignity of American judicial procedure, sorely tried by the extreme exploitation of important trials, are being reassessed as a sequel to the Hauptmann case. Three trenchant views on methods for correcting abuses evidenced in the trial for the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby are reprinted by The Christian Science Monitor today in the interest of wider public appreciation of the basic considerations at issue.

"Apart from this, however, I think another remedy is available and perhaps much to be preferred. If the publishers of American newspapers would appoint a committee to meet with a like committee appointed by the American Bar Association, the proper limits of publicity for pending proceedings could easily be fixed. Reputable newspapers would abide by such an arrangement. The courts could then very quickly and effectively take care of irresponsible violators among the lesser press."

Henry Goddard Leach

In The Forum, of Which He Is the Editor.

THE Hauptmann trial marks the low-water level of decency in America. On Sundays sight-seers swarmed through the courtroom. On week-days the sheriff had requests of 5000 seats. The courtroom was packed with rouged flappers, ex-pugilists, society queens, and other curiosity seekers who often created disorder with their talk and laughing and had to be rebuked by the judge. An actress declared the show "good theater." These spectators seem to forget that this was no theatrical performance but a trial for murder growing out of a dastardly crime.

Outside the courtroom the trial was commercialized to the verge of indecency. Replicas of the ladder introduced as evidence were hawked as souvenirs. Restaurants served "Hauptmann beans," "Jafsie chops," "Lindbergh steak."

Out of that little courthouse at Flemington each day of the trial 300,000 words were shot into space. Whole forests were mowed down to supply the wood pulp on which to reproduce these lurid words and convey them to every allegedly civilized home in the world. What possible social good is achieved by this operation? Surely it is not necessary to remind us that crime is still abroad in the land and that Christianity has not yet prevailed.

Surely the time will come when the American people will not allow murders to be tried in the newspapers in advance of the court proceedings. The time will come when a mistrial will be declared if any party to the proceedings, whether the accused or the attorney for the prosecution or the defense, gives out any interview or statement of his plans to the press. In that coming new era of decency photographers and sobsisters alike will be excluded from the courtrooms. . . .

The spectators at any court proceeding should be as strictly limited as the witnesses of an execution. Public interest will be served sufficiently if exact transcripts of the proceedings are issued to the press on condition that newspapers quote from the record without comment until judge or jury reaches a decision. . . .

But, American editors will reply, we must have drama; newspapers must dramatize crime in order to have circulation and maintain their existence. Now I submit that there are other things for newspapers to dramatize in addition to crime. And there are more readers than some publishers suspect who do not require drama at all, who prefer sober facts. Apart from the hysterical mob which is supposed to clamor for nothing but rubbish there are millions of quiet citizens who would welcome any newspaper willing to assume responsibility for public decency. Against the millions who grab for murder and adultery on the front page are other millions eager to learn about the progress of science, about successful breaches in the jam of foreign trade, about quiet, effective workers behind the scenes as well as the thrilling exploits of heroism which take place somewhere every day of the year. . . .

Hippodroming

An Editorial from Editor and Publisher

NO TRIAL in this century has so degraded the administration of justice, nor so completely revealed the fragility of some of the law's prominent pillars. Newspapers will not escape criticism for their part in the spectacle, but it is our conviction that the press, with few exceptions, was the victim of a vicious propaganda system that has finally wriggled itself into the halls of justice.

This trial was unique in many respects. Newspapermen of long experience can recall no other in which evidence was discussed and rehearsed by counsel before a "press conference" previous to its presentation in court. There have been few, if any, notable trials in which the defendant has been questioned by reporters concerning the day's testimony. Never have we heard of a defendant making audible remarks on testimony for the benefit of the press. Seldom have we seen libel committed so freely.

We know of no precedent in law or journalism by which a defense counsel can be allowed to accuse publicly, of the crime charged against his client, numerous other people, some of them dead, without being compelled to substantiate his claims or subject himself and the newspapers which printed his words to libel actions. In the week-end outgivings of counsel, often concerning the reputations of presumptively blameless people, there was no legal privilege to protect press and public. It was irresponsible conduct, with the newspapers being generally played for suckers. . . .

Many newspapers, reputedly conservative, approached the limit of good taste in their late efforts to anticipate the verdict. . . .

The whole exhibition calls for action by decent members of the bench and bar, for upon their shoulders rests the responsibility for the conduct of the judicial process. If the life of one man and the unhappiness of hundreds are to be commercialized for the benefit of entertainment, of radio broadcasters, newspaper publishers, newsreel producers; if a public trial means protection from star chamber tyranny, but not from the indignities of the mob, then the ancient institution of trial by a jury of peers is without meaning.

If the ethics and manners of the police court win approval by success, dignity and decency depart from the courts. Respect for law, worn thin by a decade of racketeering and commercial banditry, was dealt its hardest blow in this case by men, "officers of the court," abusing their high privilege.

Naïve as it may seem to argue for the divorce of the courts from commercialism in this land and age, such an argument must be made and repeated against a situation that is growing intolerable. The press cannot change it. The radio cannot change it. The movies cannot change it. The change must be one of mind and heart in the legal profession. When the law again respects itself, it will compel the respect of others.

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School Oath Bill Is Denounced

Bay State ERA Gets $6,000,000

Mansfield Clings to Sales Tax

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of Governor Curley's known aversion to any form of sales tax.

The Mayor agreed that economies should be imposed. "I asked the Legislature to continue the $5,500,000 of pay cuts and it refused," he complained.

Meanwhile, speakers at the State House asked that the Mayor be given more complete control over city expenses, as a means to imposing economies. Were Mr. Mansfield to be given this authority, he would undoubtedly cut the salaries of city employees at once.

City Cost Cuts Demanded

"The most critical financial year in Boston's history" will see the tax rate jump $5.50 to an all-time high of $42.60—unless the Legislature and the Mayor ruthlessly cut out dangerous fiscal policies. These heated words from the Boston Municipal Research Bureau were today before the state legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

New borrowing and supplementary taxes were alike sharply condemned. They would merely continue the present reckless and progressive unbalancing of the budget, the bureau indicated.

The only sane course remaining is a slash of $9 million in the demands of the various city departments.

The bureau singled out an increase of $4,000,000 for the schools and $5,500,000 in restored city pay cuts—as instances of piling excessive burdens on the city at this critical time. Even though the school officials pleaded that further inadequate schooling would threaten the very characters of the school children—the men and women of the future—the bureau held that the school budget should be reduced, instead of expanded.

Salary reductions were elaborately justified by a report showing the cost of living to be the lowest since the World War, except for the last two years.

The policy of living beyond income has got to stop, the bureau insisted. Now is the time, before the mounting deficit wrecks the city's credit.

Gambling on Rough Road

Gambling promoters around Greater Boston are beginning to suspect that they are backing the wrong horse. As fast as the State Racing Commission can hand out permits for dog racing operations, opposition flares up within communities affected by the dispensations.

Boston police made a big haul last night on two race-track bookmaking headquarters at 262 Washington Street. Betting slips, form charts and other paraphernalia, including office furniture, were seized. Six men were arrested. Police seized some nigger pool certificates in a West End raid.

Gambling in the guise of charity has hit a snag in Lynn. Mayor J. Fred Manning characterized beano games held ostensibly for charity as gambling rackets. Beano promoters disavowed any connection with cashiers who are reported paying off on coupons won at beano contests. Mayor Manning told the Police Chief to inform proprietors to discontinue the coupon payment plan or forfeit their license to operate such games.

New Chairs for Chary

The seats of the mighty and of the weighty in the Cambridge City Council are to get a firm foundation. After some years of doddering chairs in the council chamber, the men who carry the city's burdens rebelled. They passed an order to have them repaired.

It was a touching scene. Councilors made it plain that the parliamentary process of putting an agitating motion on the floor, came near to putting the council on the floor. Councilman N. Russell Cazmay was called upon to defend the motion.

Cautiously, he inched forward, tested his weight, brought the wabbly chair legs to the nearest point of firmness, and managed to heave successfully onto his feet with no mishap.

"Right soon," he said, "I expect to be squatting on the floor at council meetings." He pointed out that even his political seat on the council was stronger than the seat that supports his ample avoirdupois. And then he tenderly sank back into what was p good candidate for a rocking chair.

The motion passed.

Detective Bill Stalls

Governor Curley's inaugural address proposal that the detective force be transferred from the state department of public safety to the attorney general's department might well be buried on a lonely island for all the attention it received today.

The joint legislative committee on judiciary was all set to hear arguments pro and con on the proposal today, and not a single proponent or opponent appeared.

And Governor Curley himself is to blame. For a short time ago he divorced the proposal. Emerging from a conference with his crime commission, he announced that he had decided the transfer would not work. The work of the detective force is to apprehend criminals, while the duties of the atorney general's office are prosecution. Therefore it should remain in the department of public safety, he decided. And, he added, the detective force should be strengthened by additional man-power.

So although the committee postponed the hearing indefinitely, it is doubtful whether much will ever be done about the bill, unless the Governor again changes his mind.

Mrs. Roosevelt Coming

Mrs. Roosevelt will come to Boston on Saturday, March 16, to add her bit to what Governor Curley calls "the reservoir of culture." She will address the annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Society on "The differences between what is learned in school and what is met with in business after leaving school."

As for her husband, police are planning cordons of steel and blue uniforms. But they may find Mrs. Roosevelt a bit difficult to keep up with. She has demonstrated on many a similar occasion a genius for eluding police guards.

While Mr. Roosevelt spends his time scourging rugged individualism out of the country, Mrs. Roosevelt insists that she, at least, shall not be regimented. She customarily leaves with the chagrined police, the consolation that at least if she eludes them, she also has dodged any who would annoy her.

Saltonstall Hailed

If legislative acclaim means anything, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall could today consider himself quite well along on the road toward the governorship of Massachusetts.

The latest sign came last night at a dinner, where some 200 legislators met to honor the new assistant attorneys general. Most of them were Democrats. This made it all the more notable that scathing attacks on Governor Curley and his secretary, Richard D. Grant, were applauded to the echo.

Then came the moment when Speaker Saltonstall was introduced.

A voice rang out over the hubub. "The next Governor of Massachusetts," it said.

Spontaneously, there came a bedlam of applause—Republicans and Democrats cheering as if it were not at all a party matter.

Those present recalled the career of Speaker Saltonstall—how he had been generous to the Democratic opposition. They noted his free assignments of Democrats to important committee chairmanships this year. They remarked that former Senate President Erland D. Fish refused to do likewise, and lost his presidency. In equal proportion, the reputation of Speaker Saltonstall had improved because of his cooperation. These developments, perhaps, spurred the nonpartisan applause.

Slum Project Aims High

The Federal Government will spread itself on the $5,000,000 South Boston slum clearance project, said architect Joseph Daniels Leland with elation, following his appointment as chairman of a commission of 17 assisting architects, last night.

"As a model project," he said, "this is to be made the finest kind of low cost housing development in the world."

Architect Leland should know. A prodigious worker, he has a long record of notable public buildings to his credit. His interests, moreover, are world wide, his wife being a European and very active in world peace organizations.

Backing Mr. Leland will be 16 Boston architects, who are to aid in preparing the designs for the project.

"We cannot give out those plans that are already drawn up," Mr. Leland said. "But they justify high enthusiasm."

Strange Fish Brought In

Today's fish story was backed up by evidence, if any were needed, to substantiate the word of the fishermen.

The crew of the steam trawler Thomas Whalen brought an awsome specimen to the Boston Fish Pier, which experts of the United States Bureau of Fisheries said was an unnamed species of a strange fish family. The only other fish of this kind of which there is a record was brought to South America in 1880, they announced.

Today's fish weighed between five to six pounds, measured three feet in length and was found on Western Bank off Sable Island in 120 fathoms of water. Its head is like that of a shark. It has unusually large eyes, but a small mouth with several rows of small, sharp teeth.

Its chocolate brown colored body, covered with scales, tapers off to a point much like a rat's tail. On top of the fish is a row of short, sharp spikes, in place of a dorsal fin.

Briefs

Approximately $850 in Lindbergh ransom money has been passed in and around Boston during the past year it was revealed in Boston yesterday. Much of the money was passed at railroad depots and airports in Boston and Providence.

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Harvard University is to receive $115,366.88, the principal of a trust fund established by Artemus Ward, by an order signed yesterday by Surrogate James A. Foley in New York.

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Retail milk prices remained at 11 and 12 cents a quart from stores and wagon in Boston today as the retailers awaited the announcement by Charles F. Adams, chain store head, scheduled on Friday, as to what his prices will be.

♪ ♪ ♪

In a court case which involved digging back through colonial records, Judge Charles Thornton Davis of the Land Court in Boston yesterday ruled that Makepeace Brothers, Inc., of Wareham, Mass., may register title to their 700 acres on Sandy Neck, Barnstable, the town's early fishing rights having been adjudged invalid.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard University yesterday announced the awards of 170 mid-year degrees in various arts and sciences.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hearings yesterday in the $3,200,000 suit of affiliated banks against the closed Federal National Bank were marked by the contention of Robert G. Dodge, counsel for the bank receivers, that the acts of individuals of the bank were to be distinguished from the corporate acts of the bank.

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The petition which asks removal of Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy on the grounds of corrupt practices in his recent election will be heard on Monday before three justices of the Massachusetts Superior Court in Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

A bill to establish state codes in addition to NRA codes brought forth opposition at its public hearing from B. Loring Young, counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, on the ground that it would open the door to "blackmail and intimidation."

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts would pay the cost of maintaining the State Department of Public Utilities under a bill favorably reported to the House yesterday by the legislative committee on state administration.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mayor Mansfield today approved an order from the street commissioner changing the name of Batavia Street to Symphony Road. Batavia Street dates from 1883.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last night's storm cost the city of Boston $5200. Thirty-eight hundred men were employed, 800 regular city men and 3000 ERA workers. One hundred and thirty snowplows, hired by the city from contractors at $40 each, started at 1 o'clock this morning and worked for eight hours.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). By Sinclair Lewis, dramatized by Sidney Howard, with Walter Huston. 8:15.

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). Violet Heming, Melvyn Douglas and other stars as postwar decadent expatriates in Paris—at the end of their tether. 8:30.

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King as a boisterous host to a plane-wrecked girl and her fiance, in an isolated Labrador radio station. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell and a group of Jesuits face various problems. 8:30

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Revival of melodrama first presented by P. T. Barnum in 1843—with sandwiches provided by the management and hisses and cheers by the audience. 8:40.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Wandering Jew," with Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Shorts include: "Peculiar Penguins," Silly Symphony; "The Frog," in zoology series; "The Art of Spinning and Weaving."

EXETER—"The Band Plays On." 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Bright Eyes." Tomorrow, "The Night Is Young."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The White Cockatoo," detective-mystery. Fenway, 2:35, 5:35, 8:38. Paramount, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Mary Ellis in "All the King's Horses." Tomorrow, "One More Spring."

KEITH'S—"The Good Fairy," with Margaret Sullavan and Frank Morgan, 10 a. m., 1:14, 4:08, 7:22, 10:16. Stage: Irene Beasley, radio star; vaudeville.

ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "Clive of India." 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:47, 9:57. Vaudeville.

BOSTON—"Night Life of the Gods." Statues come to life and find New York a little too much for the maintenance of poise. 11:10 a. m., 2:03, 4:54, 7:39, 10:27. Stage: Blackstone, magician.

STATE—Jack Holt and Edmund Lowe in "The Best Man Wins." 1:04, 3:50, 6:36, 9:22. Also "After Office Hours."

MAJESTIC—Soviet film, "Chapayev, the Red Commander." 11:20 a. m., 1:22, 3:24, 5:26, 7:28, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN — Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music," as an orchestra leader who quarrels with an entertainer, Ann Dvorak, until he marries her. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Mitzi Green still impersonating George Arliss and others; vaudeville. Overture: Zampa.

MODERN—"Wings in the Dark." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also, "Women Must Dress."

TREMONT—"Double Harness" and "Be Mine Tonight." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer," 12:45, 3:52, 6:59, 10:06. Also "Grand Old Girl."

STRAND—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." Also "Behold My Wife." Continuous from 1:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Forsaking All Others." 3:20, 6:35, 9:20. Also "The President Vanishes." Tomorrow, "Wednesday's Child."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Terrors of the Amazon"; Will Osborn's Band; Popeye cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS—Jordan Hall. 8:30.

FANEUIL HALL — Free concert by ERA orchestra. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Concert in Dorchester School Center, Codman Square. Free. 7:30.

ERA OPERA CONCERT — Michelangelo School Center, 60 Charter Street, North End. Free. 8.

Other Events

PROF. H. W. L. DANA—Lecture on "Soviet Novels." 919 Washington Street. 8:15.

YIDDISH PLAYS—Three one-act plays presented by Yiddish ERA Civic Theater. William Blackstone School Center. 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

"THE FARAWAY PRINCESS"—By Herman Sudermann. Presented by ERA Civic Theater, Park Street Congregational Church. 7:45.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL — Northeastern at Tufts, 8. Clark at Boston University, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano, Verona Durick, pianist. 3:45.

Other Events

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP—Free public lecture on "The Early Christian Church." Introducing series of eight lectures on this subject. Hotel Somerset. 5.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Gothic Art. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC vocalist.....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Studio recital.....	"Jack Armstrong"..	School Com. talk..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	String quintet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Soloists; quartet..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"...	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"...	Melody Limited....	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber"..	"Just Plain Bill"...	Don Humbert and
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round..	Magical Strings..
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".....	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Mark Hellinger: solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital.....
8:15	ists; orchestra.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	Educational talk...
8:30	Nature League talk...	"Pop Concert"; so-	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	loists; orchestra	ties: soloists; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Ferdinando Orch..
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night; Fred Allen;	ensemble; orch.	Organ recital.....
9:30	John Charles Thomas	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Le Paradis Orch..
9:45	McNeill Club Chorus..	and orchestra...	Gracie"; orch....	News service.....
10:00	Hollywood Gossip.....	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; R. Cortez.	ist; chorus; orch..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	NRA speaker.....	Carlos Salzedo,
10:45	dance orchestra....	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	harpist; orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Talk; Leon Be-
11:15	Sisy Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Orch..	lasco's Orchestra.
11:30	"Needle of Death,"	Eddy Duchin and	Nelson Orchestra..	Felix Ferdinando's
11:45	dramatic sketch....	his orchestra.....	Network speaker....	Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: Leidersingers; piano soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:00 WNAC, Harvard-Stanford, on collective bargaining.
3:15 WBZ, Eastman School of Music Chorus and Orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WNAC, Interview of Babe Ruth.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "The Woman's College in a New Day," Dr. Mary Woolley.
7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody"; concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, College Prom"; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's vocal-instrumental ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Basil Rathbone; Tom Howard; Yale Glee Club; Six Spirits of Rhythm; popular orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, "Understanding Poetry," Dr. George M. Sneath, Boston University.
8:15 WAAB, "Via Crete to Greece," Dr. H. Powers.
8:30 WBZ, "Red Trails"; "Night Ambush"; Northwest Mounted Police story.
8:45 WAAB, "What Everyone Should Know About the Law." Bessie N. Page.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; girls' glee club; pianist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings"; concert orchestra from Toronto, Ont.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: soloists; chorus; quartet.
10:30 WBZ, "International Economic Adjustments," Dr. Henry Grady; Norman Thomas.
11:30 WNAC, "A Congressman in Congress," Representative Karl Stefan of Nebraska.

'Hair Cuts' for About 20,000 Trees Keep Boston's Park Workers Busy

Approximately 20,000 trees in the Boston park system are getting a much-needed "hair cut." Or to be more accurate, getting their limbs trimmed.

Dead branches and "sucker" growth—branches that never amount to anything and only hinder the growth of the tree—are being sawed and clipped by 300 ERA workers under the supervision of expert "tree surgeons" of the Boston Park Department.

The pruning of park trees this year will be more extensive than in any year in the history of the Park Department. This is made possible by the grant of $51,000 of ERA funds to be used in three tree projects, Franklin Park, in the Fenway and in the Jamaica Pond sections of Boston.

These projects include cultivation in the spring when the frost is out of the ground pruning, and the planting of about 1000 new shade trees throughout Boston's park system.

Tree pruning is no picnic. Oftentimes it means getting out on the end of a branch and sawing in a prone position with the limb swaying precariously. Special tools of course help the pruner get at some of the difficult branches, but the highest ones usually have to be reached by hand.

Most of the workers on the present projects are inexperienced and are being trained as they go along by the city tree surgeons. A careful study of each tree is made before the branches to be sawed or clipped off are selected. When the limbs are trimmed, a special solution of "asphaltum" is painted on the newly exposed part to prevent rotting.

Work is being speeded especially on trimming the maples. Little cutting of these trees is done after March 1 due to the sap which cannot be prevented from running once a limb is penetrated by a saw.

The majority of the trees in the Boston park system consist of lindens, maples, elms and oaks.

Italy Calls American Citizen Into Service

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Feb. 27 (AP)—Jimmie Tuccolo, erstwhile "king of newsboys" of this city, now on a prolonged vacation in his native Italy, has been notified by the Government to hold himself ready for military service, he writes friends here. This notwithstanding long standing American citizenship. Tuccolo went abroad last fall after having directed down-town newspaper sales here for a long period of years during which he amassed a competency. His long superintendency of a large corps of newsboys earned him the nickname of "King."

Arizona Called Upon To Settle in U. S. Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Taxes of Arizona and its political subdivisions must be paid in "lawful money of the United States," and may not be paid in registered warrants. A law passed by the eleventh Legislature, two years ago, permitting anyone to pay up to 75 per cent of his State taxes in State warrants, has been ruled unconstitutional, by the Supreme Court.

The case arose in Yuma County. There the county treasurer remitted State warrants for a portion of the State taxes he had collected. They were refused by the State Treasurer, who demanded cash.

Parks Change Racing Vote

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—The seventh annual convention of the New England section of the National Association of Amusement Parks, which yesterday voted unanimously to oppose dog and horse racing in New England, at a later session reconsidered its vote, it was announced today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold, lowest temperature 12 to 15 degrees tonight; Thursday fair, with rising temperature; fresh northwest to west winds.

Maine, and New Hampshire: Fair, colder tonight; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, rising temperature, and possibly light snow in north portion.

Massachusetts: Fair, colder in southeast portion tonight; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair, colder tonight; Thursday fair, rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds tonight, shifting to fresh to strong west on Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	48	Minneapolis	8	12
Bermuda	68	78	New Orleans	32	42
Chicago	4	20	New York	16	52
Denver	24	34	Norfolk, Va.	24	70
Helena, Mont.	24	42	Philadelphia	18	52
Jacksonville	34	80	St. Louis	14	24
Kansas City	14	22	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	50	68	Washington	16	54
Miami, Fla.	70	80			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Feb. 27.
B—Maximum Feb. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:59 p. m.; height 8.0 feet
Thursday, 6:20 a. m.; height 9.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:00 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; depth of snow on ground at 8 p. m., 14.2 inches; maximum temperature 19 degrees above zero; minimum, 8 above.

Large Lynn Factory Faces Strike Threat

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—A strike again threatened to paralyze one of Lynn's largest shoe factories when 300 lasters at the Gold Seal Shoe Company here refused to work today, alleging they had been betrayed.

Ernest Henry, spokesman for the group, said both John H. Goldberg, manager of the plant, and the A. S. Beck offices in New York, with which the factory is affiliated, refused to issue a written statement concerning competitive labor which had been promised last Thursday.

As a result, he said, the lasters walked out again yesterday afternoon and stayed out today. Mr. Goldberg said the written guarantee never had been promised, adding again disrupt the factory and force that if the lasters stayed out it would 1400 operatives into idleness.

Mr. Henry said that when a previous strike was settled Feb. 21, the lasters understood the Gold Seal management would give them a written statement promising that if any more shoes were made at the Bowdoin factory at Haverhill, also affiliated with the A. S. Beck Corporation, labor would be paid Lynn union prices.

Music

Vienna Choir Boys

A large audience gathered in Jordan Hall last night to enjoy, and remained to applaud, the Vienna Choir Boys in a program comprising two groups of lieder and the one-act operetta, "Der Hausliche Krieg," especially arranged for the Vienna Choir Boys by Franz Schubert, under the musical direction of Dr. Georg Gruber.

Opening their program in the customary manner by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" in charmingly accented English, the choir proceeded to works, in group one, by Nascus, da Vittoria, Palestrina and Gallus. The final group included choral numbers and arrangements by Schubert, Brahms, Emmer and Strauss. The same liquid quality of tone was again apparent this year, although the personnel of the choir has changed. There was also the same hard, brightness in the fortissimo passages—a brightness, however, tempered by an occasional flexibility not so evident upon the choir's last appearance here. The contrapuntal singing was of a high order; attacks and releases were of almost military precision, yet not unpleasantly rigid.

The high entertainment of the evening came, of course, with the presentation of the operetta, in which the boys gave a distinguished account of themselves. Since no names appeared upon the program one must be content to record that Sophie was agreeably portrayed, that the Mother and Father were amusingly presented and that the maiden aunt quite ran away with the show. Rudolf and Johnnie, Poldi and Eybler sang well and gave characterizations of quite professional caliber, with the chorus providing an unstilted background of appropriate action. An evening of refreshing fun, thoroughly appreciated by the audience. The program tonight will include "Bastien and Bastienne," the little operetta written by Mozart at the age of 12.

G. M. S.

Middlebury College Debaters Go on Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 27—The varsity debating team at Middlebury College is leaving on its annual trip to New York and New Jersey, where it is scheduled to meet New York University, Rutgers, and Princeton on questions of economic policy and munitions monopoly.

Middlebury will meet N. Y. U. on the subject, "Resolved, That the manufacture of arms and munitions be made a monopoly of the state." The contest will be held on Staten Island at the Jewish Community Center.

At Rutgers the team will argue the affirmative of the question: "Resolved, That the nations should adopt a policy of economic nationalism." The Middlebury men will meet Princeton on the same subject in a decision debate, to be held at Hamilton High School in Trenton.

'First Offenders' Prison Is Urged By Commissioner

Lyman Tells Committee It Should Be First Building Erected

Immediate construction of a prison to house "first offenders" today was advocated by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

The commissioner, speaking before the legislative committee on public welfare, declared that should Governor Curley's PWA program, providing for several new prison buildings, fall through, the first building constructed by the State should be the "first offender" institution. It should come even before the razing of the State Prison at Charlestown, he declared.

"It is the greatest need of the State so far as criminals are concerned," he said, for it would provide greater social advancement and save more homes from being broken. It should have a capacity of 400, he said.

The commissioner appeared before the committee in connection with inaugural proposals made by the Governor to separate juveniles and first offenders from hardened criminals in prisons, to abandon the Charlestown State Prison and turn it into a receiving station for serious offenders, and to provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

The "first offender" building was favored by Samuel A. Eliot, representing the Massachusetts Civic League, Stephen P. Cabot and James R. Sheldon.

Before the hearing closed, Representative John W. Lasell, acting committee chairman, proposed that action on the governor's proposals be delayed until the fate of the Governor's federal PWA prison program is determined.

Milk Control Board Authorized in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Maine Legislature today enacted an emergency bill to create a milk price and distribution control board. It became law when Governor Brann signed the measure immediately afterward.

The bill provided for appointment by the Governor of a board to consist of two milk producers, a dealer and a producer-dealer, with the state agriculture commissioner, Frank P. Washburn, an ex-officio member.

The board was restricted from exercising its powers in any market except upon written application of producers' dealers', or producers-dealers' associations supplying a substantial proportion of the milk consumed in such market.

Young Democrats Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—The Young Democrats of Florida have elected B. F. Mizell of Gainesville president, according to an announcement at the close of the organization's biennial convention. He succeeds W. R. Smith of Tallahassee.

State Interference In Work of Police Opposed by Chiefs

Police chiefs, who stanchly opposed police unification last year, are again on the "war path" against state interference with local law enforcement work.

Today, before the joint legislative committee on judiciary, Police Chief John Keavy of Fall River fought a proposal by the Boston Bar Association granting authority to the State Attorney General to call upon and direct the activities of constables, city marshals, police chiefs and all other police officers in emergency cases.

The legislation is unnecessary, he argued, as the Governor already has the power to summon local police aid. Already, he added, all police departments cooperate with each other. Lieut. Inspector James J. Fee of the Lynn police also spoke against the bill.

James D. Swift, representing the Boston Bar Association, declared round-up of criminals would be speeded as the result of the legislation.

State Officials Named

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross today reappointed Col. Anthony Sunderland as state police commissioner and Dr. Stanley H. Osborn as state commissioner of health.

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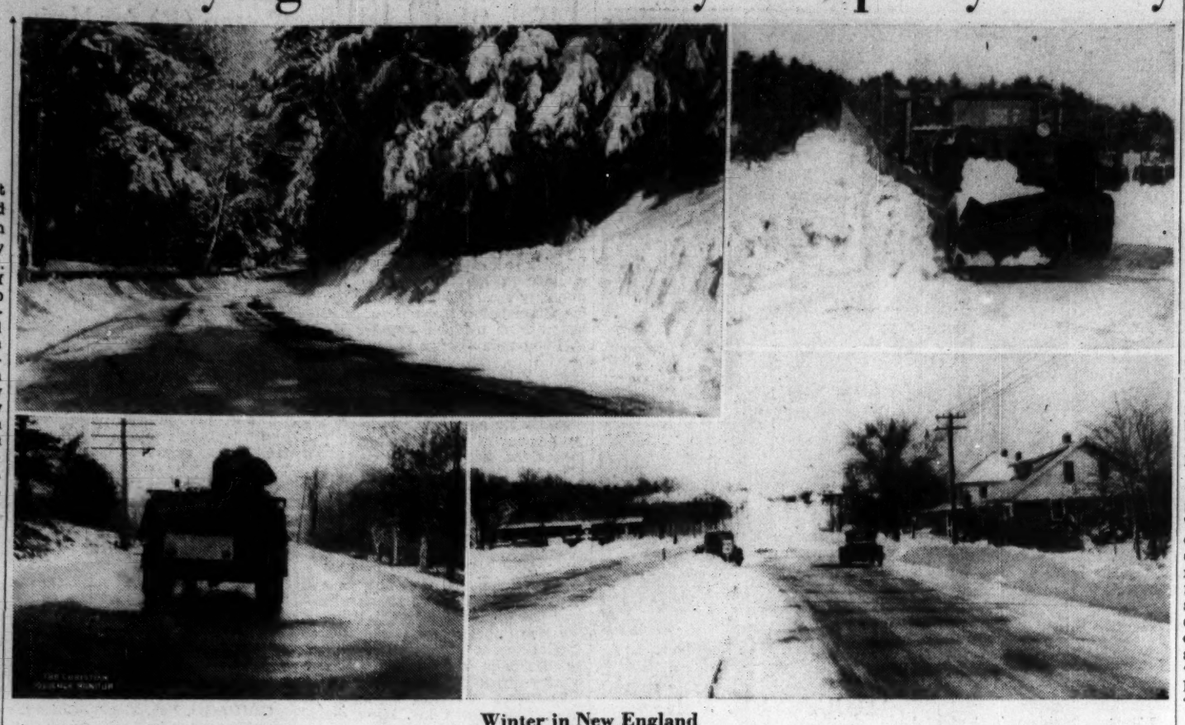
Highway Snow Army Again Plows Its Way to a Speedy Victory

Great motorized force of about 1500 men rushed into throughways of state even before first falling flakes have chance to accumulate.



Winter in New England

Upper Left—Road in Harvard Forest, Petersham, Showing Trees Encrusted With Snow. Upper Right—A V-Type Snowplow Clearing the Road at Northboro at Junction of Route 20 and Post Road. Lower Left—Sanding the Highway at Lee, Mass. Lower Right—Worcester Turnpike at Shrewsbury, Mass.

When the snow began to fall last night in Massachusetts, a motorized army of approximately 1500 men rolled down sleeves, put on heavy coats and went out to battle winter.

Over a carefully-mapped front of seven sectors, extending from the tip of Cape Cod to the Berkshires, highway workers rushed to their posts and resumed their task of keeping open more than 1600 miles of state-controlled roads. No rehearsals or sham battles are needed to keep this army ready and mobile for action. A few brisk telephone calls from division headquarters in each of the seven highway districts, located in Worcester, Greenfield, Brighton, Beverly, Taunton, Middleboro and Pittsfield, assure the chief-of-staff in his office in the State Public Works Department on Nashua Street, Boston, that the white enemy has been met and repulsed.

With charts of all sectors in front of him, Harold W. Putnam, the commander of this swift moving army, and assistant to Mr. G. H. Delano, chief maintenance engineer, can shift his forces to meet the forces of the storm. State-owned trucks are rushed to districts encountering heavy drifts. When a division captain telephones that the snow is beyond the control of his trucks, great peace-time "tanks"—tractors equipped with heavy steel-bladed plows—rumble up to force an opening so that highway traffic may go on.

Answers Question

Just as most wars result from the complexities of diplomatic riddles, so snow removal is the answer to "What is it that we get for nothing, costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to get rid of but would cost millions to keep?"

Figures for 1933, the last completed statement, because fiscal budgeting has not completed this year's expense, reveal that it costs approximately $340 a mile to keep the state highways plowed and sanded. Nearly half of the very grand total of $506,069 goes for the sanding to provide a non-skid surface for motorcars. This fact is not generally known by the motorists themselves, but it figures heavily in road maintenance. If every truck in service could haul five cubic yards of sand, it would take a parade of 9647 of them to handle the material used to protect the motorist from icy roadbeds. In addition, 1822 tons of calcium chloride, mixed with the sand, were used to speed up the melting of the snow.

Reach $375 a Mile

Estimates for 1934 show that the cost will probably reach $375 a mile because of the unusually heavy snowfall. To hear drivers of the trucks tell of working 18 to 20 hours at a stretch during the height of a storm is to realize that no NRA restrictions hold true when the enemy strikes hard at New England traffic lanes of communication. Aided by nearly 400 private trucks stationed along all highway routes, the mobile army of 134 heavy four-wheel traction snow trucks, supported by 23 tractors equipped with V-plows and wing boards, and a light, fast-maneuvering fleet of 111 ton-and-a-half trucks, are hard put to rout a storm.

Sweeping down the highway, a light truck with blade plows makes the "first cut," and is followed by its heavier team-mate that pushes the snow back to the road's edge. Later, if snowfall has been very heavy, tractors bludgeon through the drifts.

And back of it all sits Mr. Putnam with his charts and a telephone, ready at a moment's notice to shift equipment to where the snowfall has been heaviest. As an example of heavy snowfall—in 1933, Pittsfield had 90.5 inches and Taunton had the minimum of 21 inches. This is the service for which the State spends more than $500,000 yearly, but millions of dollars are saved by preventing losses through traffic tie-ups, reducing the number of wrecked automobiles and protecting lives. It may seem a lot of money to spend on any one state enterprise, but when it is remembered that it only costs 54 cents for every motor vehicle registered in the Bay State, it seems little enough.

Oyster Bill Veto Affects Workers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (AP)—By veto of the bill carrying appropriation of $500,000 for oyster pest control, President Roosevelt dealt a severe blow to an industry which has produced several million dollars in yearly revenue in Rhode Island and employed hundreds of men, declared Benjamin J. Rooks, vice-president of the Rhode Island Oyster Growers Association, yesterday. Furthermore, said Mr. Rooks, the President has "defeated his oft-expressed purpose of putting men to work."

Pointing out that use of the unemployed in removing starfish from Narragansett Bay oyster beds last year produced appreciable results, Mr. Rooks averred that abandonment of the work this year will allow the starfish, already a serious menace to the oyster industry, to increase.

Largely because of the ravages of the starfish, he said, the yearly output of oysters grown in Narragansett Bay now amounts to but about one-fifth of the output of 20 years ago and is rapidly decreasing. No funds for starfish removal this year are now available, he said.

Champlain Bridge Bills Pass in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Vermont Legislature yesterday adopted two bills creating two commissions with authority to proceed with plans for constructing two bridges over Lake Champlain connecting Rouses Point, N. Y., with Alburg and West Swanton, Vt.

Gov. Charles M. Smith was expected to receive the two bills for signature within the next three days.

The connecting bridges would give Montreal and northern New York cities another entry to northern and central Vermont. The project would be financed through federal funds and, if necessary, through state bonds to be paid off by toll charges.

Proponents of the plans declared that following the appointment of the commissions conferences with federal and New York State officials to draft plans for the projects would be held.

Taxation Proposed On High Motor Speed

To cut down the increasing number of automobile accidents in the United States, a Yale University highway research expert yesterday advocated a tax on each car's capacity for speed over a certain average; urged stricter discipline for the violator of speed laws, and recommended a thorough driver's test for every car owner.

Robbins B. Stoeckel, the expert, laid a large portion of the blame on the manufacturers' shoulders when he stated "the increase in automobile accidents is largely due to speed advertising." If automobiles were taxed at $1 a mile for each mile of speed advertised by the manufacturer above 50 miles an hour, as Mr. Stoeckel advocates, the average tax on cars now in existence as speed producers would approximate $30 a year.

Excessive speeds should be halted by the placing of governors on cars, he says. "The tax, the governor, and strict up-to-date highway policing will really do more to cut down accidents, provided such a drive is supported by public opinion, than any other method today," the expert concluded.

York Gaol Kept Bright With 1745 Embroidery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Maine, Feb. 27—Up the steep and narrow stairs at York Gaol one finds chambers decorated with curtains that Mary Bullman, wife of a surgeon who went from York with the troops to the siege of Louisburg, is said to have made.

The curtains, dating from 1745, are still in excellent condition, of crewel embroidery on hand-woven linen. Some of the best items in the collections housed at the old jail are books, manuscripts and coats of arms; among them, copies of the Bragdon coat of arms and the Gorges coat of arms, the last done by Raymond Gorges, a descendant of the brother of Sir Fernando.

'Profit Sharing' Plan Stirs Lynn Shoe Operators

'Open Shop' Seen in Proposal Reported From Several Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 27—Though all the major labor difficulties in the local shoe industry are again on a normal peace basis, local labor leaders visioned new dark clouds today in reports that two separate movements are on foot to discredit labor organization, which if allowed to go unopposed threaten the very existence of the unions in the shoe trade.

Union heads declared that they are in receipt of information that workers in various factories have been approached in regard to a "profit sharing" plan which calls for the enrollment of shop crews.

Under this plan as described to union officials the firm's books would be open to inspection of the shop crew, the members of which would share the profits, but the former also visualize the possibilities of the shop crew sharing the losses a well. They brand it only another open shop proposition.

Sign Application

There are also reports that certain firms have launched a movement to require all new applicants for work to sign a new form of application said to resemble the individual contract.

The applicant for a job, according to the report, is required to agree, among other conditions, to the firm's right to discharge him or her at any time, although it has long been the practice of shoe unions to protect their members from any possibility of unjust discharge through a careful investigation into individual cases. In cases where discharge was proven for an unjust cause the firm has been required to live up to its contract to reinstate the worker.

The whole situation has been referred to the Lynn Joint Council, which has initiated an investigation, which may bring definite action at its meeting next Friday.

Standardized Scale

Meanwhile John Ring, business agent of the Newburyport local of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union has been in conference with local union heads seeking a standardized price scale at the Gold Seal Company plant in this city, and the Mayfair Shoe Company plant in Newburyport, both of which are operated under the supervision of the A. S. Beck Company of New York.

The union contract with the Mayfair Company expires March 1, and Mr. Ring was anxious to obtain the support of the Lynn locals in a no-price reduction demand for the Newburyport workers when the new contract is signed. He was assured that the Lynn bodies would do all in their power to combat any threat of a reduced scale.

At the Mayfair plant, which employs about 1000 workers, the turn workmen, according to union advices, are working on a scale about 8 per cent less than that paid at the Gold Seal, and it has been intimated that the firm will seek another 8 per cent cut when the new agreement is signed.

Bill Making Judges Permanent Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee yesterday approved an omnibus bill which contains a provision for creation, on a permanent basis, of two federal judgeships in Massachusetts.

The bill would provide for appointment of a successor to the late James A. Lowell and would place on a permanent basis the district court judgeship held by Elisha Brewster of Springfield.

Both the Lowell and the Brewster appointments were of emergency nature, made under act of Congress in 1922. The move to place the judgeships on a permanent plane has been engineered by Representatives McCormack and Healey of Massachusetts.

Goodwin for Repeal Of Motor Insurance

Repeal of the Massachusetts compulsory automobile insurance law was urged yesterday by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, before the joint legislative committee on judiciary.

"I am in favor of a state fund, as I have stated previously, but if that cannot be established, then I am in favor of the repeal of the act," he said. "We never can have a flat rate with 70 companies doing insurance business, I predict that rates will go higher and higher each year if the law is not repealed."

New England Textile Head Announces Removal West

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—John Daniels, president of the Daniels Woolen Company of East Brookfield, announced today that he would move his mill, employing about 150, to Laporte, Ind., in about a month.

He said larger quarters were available in that city. The mill property is assessed for about $200,000. The company has been the sole industry of East Brookfield for three years, two other mills having closed. It has employed as high as 300 hands and manufactures woolen cloth.

Old 'Marine Bank' Of Boston Society Found Behind Safe

The Ancient 'Box' Had Been Lost for More Than Forty Years

Boston's first "marine bank"—a long leather-bound, brass-studded box—brought to America in 1742, and lost more than 40 years ago, has just been found.

When the Boston Marine Society, the oldest seamen's security company on record, moved its offices to 88 Broad Street, the box was discovered behind a huge old-fashioned safe. Now the box, symbol of the society's watchword of "relief for seamen," stands in a place of honor in the office.

First organized June 1, 1742, as the "Fellowship Club," the Marine Society filled an imperative need. The risk of life and property on the ocean was far greater than in modern times. Vessels were small and rudely constructed and the art of navigation was far from today's standard. Companies to insure merchants and mariners against losses on the sea were comparatively few at this time. Thus it was that the "Fellowship Club" was set up to help the stranded mariner out of "the Box."

This "Box"—the same leather-covered, brass-studded box found behind the safe—played a vital part in the "Fellowship Club." The club, according to its early chapter, was set up "to relieve such members who by misfortune and losses shall become proper objects according to the box."

To make sure the box might have "ability," the requirement of all members was "that such members as shall go on a voyage to sea, and shall return successful, without being cast-away, taken by the enemy, or meeting with any other misfortune, shall pay 6d. sterling into the box for the use of the society for each and every month that he shall have been absent." Voyages were long in those days and the "ability" of the box grew.

Nearly 100 years later, when a retired sea captain, a club member, was in financial need, the club incorporated and changed its name to the Boston Marine Society. The captain was aided and hundreds after him.

Today the members number 386, one of which is President Roosevelt. They are mostly sea captains who were either born in New England or who have sailed the New England coasts. The society disburses $16,000 annually "according to the ability of the box." But it is fed by dues and interest on securities today instead of the sterling silver pieces of 193 years ago. Since 1800 more than $1,000,000 has been distributed.

Hawkers Admitted Into Membership Of Association of Spring Harbingers

The venders are in town! A sure sign that spring is around that proverbial corner, even though there may be a snowbank or two piled high in the backyard.

In a quick turn about the city the other day, a dozen or more lusty-throated venders hawking their wares ranging from corsages of violets to an apparatus which automatically threads needles, were counted.

Some had new quirks of speech to attract the buyers. Still others stuck to their old line of oratory, evidently satisfied with the results achieved last year.

The violet vendor knew where his best chances for business were. He paraded up and down by the fashionable stores on Boylston Street and did a good trade with the women coming to shop.

It was the hawker of the needle-threading apparatus who seemed to have hard sledding. Oh, he didn't have any trouble in getting a crowd around him when demonstrating the gadget. But the hitch was in the fact that the audience was all men. And catch a man buying something to thread a needle!

The hawker of razor blades is doing fine, thank you. Men have got to shave and they usually are eager to get a bargain in blades. Shoelace sales "on the wing" as it were, are fair, the hawkers report. They anticipate better business, however, with the coming of warmer weather and seasonal "change of shoes."

Toys are always easy to hawk and although it is a bit too early for the real rush in toy-hawking, a few have already been noted. They're selling Mickie and Minnie Mouse, ducks, and new-deal blue eagles.

To be sure the hawker's voice is an harbinger of spring just as is the robin's "cheerup." He may get a few more cold days when he'll have to stomp around to keep warm, but in the hawking trade the early bird gets the worm and the wise hawker is the hawker that gets out his wares as winter wanes.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

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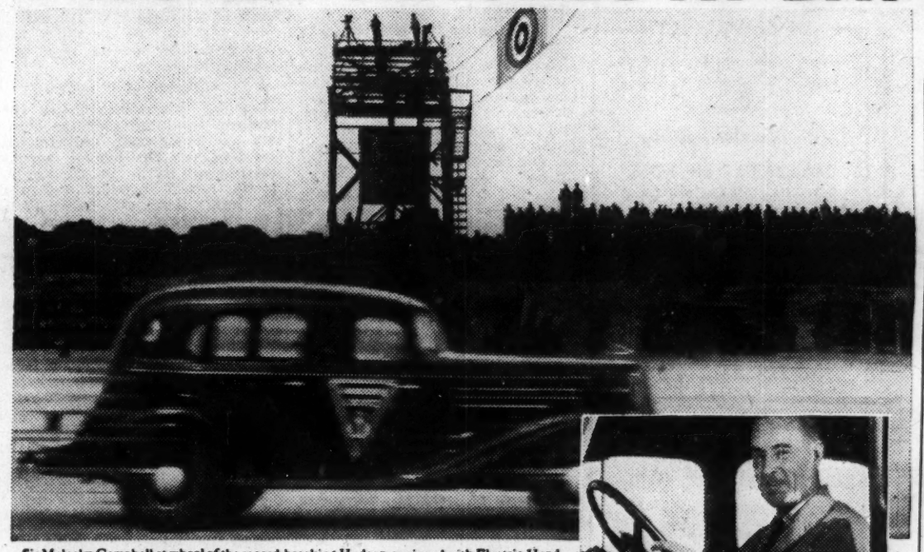
Hudson Smashes

7 WORLD RECORDS AT DAYTONA!



Sir Malcolm Campbell at wheel of the record-breaking Hudson equipped with Electric Hand

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL PROVES *PERFORMANCE* AND *RUGGEDNESS* IN STOCK MODEL SEDAN

Again Hudson gives you *proof* of power, performance, ruggedness—instead of claims. Seven new official A.A.A. records at Daytona Beach, set by a Hudson stock-model sedan February 11. Four of them with the great English driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, at the wheel!

Top speed counts, of course! And Hudson set a new stock car record of nearly a mile and a half a minute. But more amazing was its mark of a mile at 68.18 m.p.h. from a *standing start.* That's *acceleration,* and lightning fast shifting with the Electric Hand. And its running-start record in *second gear* at more than 70 m.p.h.—"the most savage punishment I ever gave a car," the driver called it. That's *ruggedness!*

Said Sir Malcolm Campbell—"A remarkably smooth, powerful motor. But what amazed me most is the way the car was unaffected by the slamming around it took in preparation for the runs."

This is the kind of evidence Hudson believes in giving—backed by official records, and the testimony of owners and drivers. Remember, a *stock* Hudson sedan set these records—a car picked *at random* from a dealer's showroom by A.A.A. officials. Come in and see its *duplicate.* And, by all means drive it before you decide on any car. Try it!

7 World Records in a Single Morning

EVENT	FORMER A.A.A. RECORD	HUDSON'S NEW WORLD RECORD
1-mile (flying start)	86.29 m.p.h.	88.2028 m.p.h.
1-kilometer (flying start)	86.068 m.p.h.	88.207 m.p.h.
5-mile (flying start)	86.237 m.p.h.	88.051 m.p.h.
5-kilometer (flying start)	86.057 m.p.h.	88.105 m.p.h.
1-mile (standing start)	67.96 m.p.h.	68.18 m.p.h.
1-mile (second gear only)	62.5 m.p.h.	68.252 m.p.h.
1-kilometer (second gear only)	62.521 m.p.h.	70.319 m.p.h.

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Motors noted for their smoothness, balance and ability to develop more power than other motors of comparable size.

The result of this combination (as engineered and built by Hudson *alone*), is the world's greatest stock car performance . . . proved by scores of official A.A.A. records.

Ruggedness, proved in the recent 175,000-mile Ruggedness Runs.

Balanced riding, with the whole car cradled on a wide spring-base of exclusive Hudson design.

Five years of brake advancement in a single year. Bendix Rotary-Equalized Brakes . . . powerful, unfailing. They STOP you . . . in a short, *straight* line.

The ELECTRIC HAND

Hudson's new world records at Daytona Beach were made by a car equipped with the Electric Hand . . . greatest mechanical advancement of 1935. Simplified, easier, safer driving . . . faster, smoother shifting, with both hands always on the wheel. An exclusive feature, standard on Hudson Custom Eights; optional (for small amount extra) on all other 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes.

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(93 or 100 Horsepower)
Hudson Eight $760
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HUDSON "NEW STAR REVUE" featuring Kate Smith—Every Monday evening at 8:30 E. S. T., 7:30 C. S. T., 9:30 M. S. T., 8:30 P. S. T.—Columbia Network

Lack of Skill in Government Likened by Educator to Days Of Oxcarts and Sod Shanties

Liberals and Conservatives at Atlantic City Air Views on Academic Freedom—Enthusiasm Declared Essential to Best Type of Teaching

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27—The United States in its attitude toward government lumbers along like the oxcart of the sod shanty age, Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, told the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association here today.

Dr. Coffman made an appeal for "career positions" and charged that "while maintaining the most extensive school system in the world the nation makes less use of it in the selection of public officials than do any of the other self-governing nations of the world."

Officials are chosen, not for fitness, but for partisanship or charity or patronage, he asserted, and he added that "what America needs is not large armies and large navies, higher tariff walls, more national isolation, a breakdown of capitalism, but a program that provides for intelligent citizenship and economic security in the hands of those who through study and experience have qualified themselves for its administration."

Professional Enthusiasm

Organization of the friends of education behind a program of more adequate support for the schools was urged by Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College Columbia University.

Reorganization of attendance and administrative units is needed, he said, together with better housing and equipment, and an increase of professional enthusiasm and competence in the service.

Social intelligence is what the schools should develop, said Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia.

Not indoctrination, or propaganda, but the ability intelligently to evaluate is what the schools should impart, in his opinion.

The delegates are choosing today between William J. Bogan, superintendent of schools of Chicago, and Dr. A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools of Providence, to head the department.

Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer of Houston, Texas, retiring president, becomes first vice-president, and the opposing candidates for second vice-president are Merle J. Abbott, superintendent of schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Dr. A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools of Denver.

Dr. Ben G. Graham, superintendent of schools of Pittsburgh, is unopposed for member of the executive committee.

Anti-Crime Activities

A proposal for the National Education Association to take the lead in demanding the setting up of a crime-prevention authority was made by Dr. Frederic M. Thrasher of New York University, in speaking before a forum group.

The way to control crime is to strike at the cause, said Dr. Thrasher, and he recommended school activities, reform of the criminal law, organization of the business enemies of crime, adequate relief of employment, and more scientific methods of detection, apprehension, prosecution and treatment of deliquents.

With Dr. John W. Studebaker of Washington, United States commissioner of education and chairman of the 1935 year-book commission presiding in a panel discussion, conservatives and liberals on the commission had a full opportunity to air their views.

Dr. Studebaker, who confided in an interview that his own interpretations of academic freedom is opportunity for the learner to learn what he wants, not for the teacher to teach what he wants, presented 11 members of the commission, each of whom gave his own opinion and then replied to questions.

"Education Not Neutral"

Dr. Jesse H. Newlon of Teachers College, Columbia, was the outstanding spokesman for those who believe that teachers should prepare their students for a changing social order and Dr. Frederick S. Deibler of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C., took the lead among those who believe that within the present political structure is sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the American people.

Dr. Newlon argued that "education is not neutral" and that none in his audience was neutral, "either having his face set toward the future or toward the past." The United States has to make "the greatest decision in its history since the war of the Revolution," he said.

Dr. Ballou declared that "When the consensus of the American people decide what social order they want the schools will be prepared to give instruction."

Dr. W. W. Theisen, assistant superintendent of schools, Milwaukee, remarked that "It is rather naive to place confidence in the teachers to solve social problems when the best economists offer only partial solutions." Dr. Theisen thought that teachers should make their conclusions known when they were engaged and that "anything else is rank dishonesty."

Secondary Education

In a celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of secondary education in the United States Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago traced the historical background and Dr. George F. Zook, director of the American Council on Education, Washington, said that secondary schools must become community centers, develop character education and find some other stimulus for youth than marching.

Secondary education should be concerned with the whole individual and not merely with his thinking, said Dr. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, Richmond, Va., declared that the community, state, and nation should share responsibility for financing secondary education.

At the annual parents' night last year 12,000 mothers and fathers visited secondary schools in Buffalo, N. Y., according to Ernest C. Hartwell, superintendent of schools, who spoke in one of the forum sessions. The speakers on this occasion, he stated, did not talk about the curriculum, but about desirable attitudes of thinking and habits of work, the necessity for home work, and the desirability of keeping school nights free for such work.

Vocational Guidance

Vocational guidance can accomplish little if it only helps a student to discover his interests and cannot offer him curriculum subjects to advance his career, declared Ralph L. Newing, in charge of the International Correspondence School's cooperative work with schools and colleges, speaking before a section meeting presided over by Frank W. Cyr of Teachers College, Columbus University.

Dr. Forest E. Long of New York University announced that 150 high schools now supplement the curriculum with corresponding courses, and Dr. Knute Broady of the University of Nebraska described the experiments of Nebraska High Schools in combining the two forms of instruction under grants from the Carnegie Foundation.

Criticism of Hearst

Corridor discussion among the members continued over the question of introducing controversial questions into the schools, a subject brought up by Dr. Charles A. Beard, former president of the American Historical Association, who addressed the convention last Monday in these words:

"How can we do otherwise than to introduce discussion over controversial questions if we teach truth? Parents must come to understand that this is part of the function of the teacher of the social studies. Some people, I am told, did not want this kind of teaching, among them William Randolph Hearst.

"In the course of the past 50 years I have talked with Presidents of the United States, Senators, justices of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives, Governors, Mayors, bankers, editors, college presidents and others and I have never found one single person who for talents and character commands the respect of the American people, who has not agreed with me that William Randolph Hearst has pandered to depraved tastes and has been an enemy of things noblest and best in our American tradition."

Reese Gives Outline Of School Milestones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27—It is more important to inform the public of what schools are doing today and plan to do tomorrow than to point to landmarks in their history, said L. W. Reese in his introductory speech opening the National Association of High School Supervisors meeting here this week.

Mr. Reese, who besides being president of the association is also state high school supervisor at Columbus, Ohio, and editor of the High School Teacher, added, however:

"It is fitting and proper that we tell the general public through the medium of civic meetings, newspapers, and the radio of the important milestones in the story of secondary education. We admit that we should inform the public that John Clarke in 1740 recommended that pupils should read the public news; that Massachusetts in 1642 ruled the pupils should understand the capital laws of the country; that Franklin in 1784 sent 78 books to Franklin, Mass., instead of a requested gift of a bell (later Horace Mann read these books when a boy); that in 1800 domestic science, history, and bookkeeping were taught in several schools; that Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1817 "a system of education which shall reach every description of citizen . . .;" that Mary Lyons said in 1837, true or not, "educate the women and the men will be educated"; and that the Ordinance of 1787 clearly stated that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The general sessions began on Monday and ended today with discussion of radio in education.

A Little Relief for the President

Wide World

Jingling Over the Snow at Hyde Park, New York

Mr. Roosevelt Is Accompanied by His Daughter and Son-in-Law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger.

Roosevelt Fails To Be Perturbed By Senate Upset

Ready to Leave Hyde Park for Capital Confident of Ultimate Victory

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned toward the capital today silent but apparently confident about the legislative conflict in the Senate.

He broke his home stay today to receive newspapermen for the regular semiweekly interview before taking a drive to a section of the estate where new trees are to be planted in furtherance of his forestry experimentation.

In response to questions about the Administration legislative program Mr. Roosevelt simply replied that he had not been in communication with congressional leaders. He adhered to his announced policy of not commenting on pending legislation.

This was regarded as indicative of confidence in final enactment by the Democratic Congress of his program. Mr. Roosevelt pointed happily to the dwindled pile of reports and mail remaining on the desk of his small study room after two days of work.

Speaking of his return to Washington, he observed he had two engagements which required his presence there tomorrow, the annual Army and Navy Reception at the White House Thursday night and a luncheon to Governor Murphy of the Philippines on Saturday. Otherwise he indicated he might stay at home another day or so. He said he hoped to send his recommendations for direct ship subsidy to Congress tomorrow or Friday.

The automobile ride over the roads covered with newly fallen snow led to a pasture in a corner of the estate now grown over with birch.

He intends to plant new trees there but has not decided what kind. Before turning over a section of land to the State for forestry experimental work several years ago Mr. Roosevelt had planted about 100 acres himself in various growths.

He is conducting another experiment planting acorns of trees of various ages, but this test has not yet shown whether better trees develop from acorns of old or young trees.

Prof. Raymond Moley, editor of Today, and Charles Sherrill, who is writing a book about the President, called late yesterday. They left without comment, but Professor Moley's appearance gave rise to renewed speculation that the President might be considering a radio address on the work relief bill.

Miss Talley Signs with Metro

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Marion Talley, former soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, has signed a long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the local office of that company announced Feb. 25. Miss Talley was one of the first artists to make a recording for the talkies, appering in a Vitaphone version of the quartet from "Rigoletto."

Huey Long Puts First of 80 Bills Through Quickly

Dominates Committee in Louisiana House by 9 to 1 Vote

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 27 (AP)—Leading off with two of his most important measures, one striking at a political enemy and the other doubling the Louisiana Public Service Commission inspection fee collected from utilities, Senator Huey P. Long today began sliding his 80 special session bills through his House Ways and Means Committee. Both houses of the legislature were in adjournment until tonight.

Following almost to the letter his past policy of taking charge of the committee, Senator Long drove bill after bill through the favorable report, with Representative Jack Williamson, Calcasieu Parish anti-administrationist, playing his customary role as lone oppositionist on the committee.

Asks Satirical Questions

Mr. Williamson, who harries Mr. Long with satirical questions whenever the Senator shoves bills through the Ways and Means Committee at special sessions, peppered him again as the bills were taken up and quickly disposed of.

The first bill shot through the committee, which Mr. Long dominated by a 9-to-1 vote, was one putting Powers Higginbotham out of office as commissioner of streets and parks of the city of Baton Rouge.

Mr. Higginbotham's status as a voting member of the Baton Rouge City Council was abolished by an act Mr. Long had passed last December, but he was allowed to continue to administer the physical operation of the streets and parks department. He was recently named by Mr. Long as one of several officials the Senator said conspired to "murder" him.

Wingate Resigns

Political circles were rocked last night when Thomas B. Wingate resigned as Acting Lieutenant Governor and President pro-tem of the Senate.

Senator James A. Noe, named to succeed him, declared he was "through" with politics after completing his term in those offices. Mr. Noe had been prominently mentioned as Mr. Long's candidate for Governor next year.

Mr. Wingate announced his resignation from a hospital bed in Shreveport, telling Gov. O. K. Allen he felt his condition made it impossible for him to continue. He retained his seat in the Senate, however.

Controversy developed in both the House and Senate almost as soon as they met last night over the seating of three representatives and four senators appointed by Governor Allen earlier in the day.

The House beat off the attack with a 62-to-24 vote, while the Senate confirmed its appointees by a vote of 21 to 10.

Teachers Strike for Pay And Demand Bond Issue

SCRANTON, Penna., Feb. 27 (AP)—Thirty teachers went quietly on strike in near-by Mayfield Borough Feb. 25, closing the public schools for the third time in little more than a year. Eleven hundred children were given another enforced vacation as the teachers remained away from their classes in an effort to force payment of back salaries. A local union of the United Mine Workers indorsed the strike.

The teachers demand immediate payment of one month's salary and floating of a $15,000 bond issue to insure future payments. They also demand equal distribution of extra work among substitute teachers.

Chicago Democrats Name Kelley Against Wetten (R) for Mayor

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Edward J. Kelly, Chicago's brusque but jovial Mayor, rode the crest of a record-breaking Democratic vote Tuesday to win his party's nomination by the largest plurality ever given a mayoralty candidate in a Chicago primary. The Democrats also swept to victory in the aldermanic races.

The red-haired six-foot Democrat, who reigned as the city's chief executive during the world's fair as the successor to the late Anton J. Cermak, and who once swung a pickax for his living, was nominated to succeed himself by a vote of 479,825. His plurality was 440,872. Both figures were record breaking.

Emil C. Wetten, an attorney, was nominated by the Republicans to oppose Mayor Kelly in the April election. His vote was 89,500 and his plurality was 32,439. The Republican total vote was only 114,429, or about 21 per cent of the Democratic mayoralty poll of 539,596, which the Democrats rolled up despite a near blizzard that raged throughout election day.

Mortimer Flynn, a coal dealer and friend of former Mayor William Hale Thompson, was second in the Republican primary and Mrs. Grace Gray, the city's first woman candidate for mayor, a poor third.

Boring Water Tunnel For Chicago Completed

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Chicago's new 11 and one-half mile water tunnel, destined to convey 700 million gallons daily from Lake Michigan, when it is opened in July, was officially dedicated Feb. 25 with a subterranean bomb which tore down the last ledge separating its two divisions.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly pressed the button which touched off the blast in the $13 million bore, 165 feet below street level at the Central Park Avenue pumping plant. The tunnel, 16 feet in diameter and extending from the west city limits to a crib out in the lake, has been 10 years in building.

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This is the one month of the year that offers the most phenomenal values of the entire year. It's timely, too, just when you probably have bought new furniture and need new rugs for your home. This year you'll be amazed at the rare bargains and unprecedented savings at prices unbelievably low. Price concessions secured from famous makers to give you never-to-be-forgotten values in this March Sale of Rugs. Watch for further news.
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Glamour of South Seas Conceals Economic Plight of Natives

Western visitor soon discovers how traders changed simple ways of living among islanders by introducing money and encouraging export industries. Then came the slump on export markets. Worst of all, the natives had not been educated to meet such changing fortunes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti — Until two hours before sailing time I was very undecided whether or not I should leave Tahiti and the South Seas. And then, in one hurried scramble of frantically packing suitcases and bidding farewell to a few native friends who made me promise to return in the near future, I found myself standing on the bow of our ship, watching the retreating greenness of Tahiti.

The palm trees seemed to beckon. White breakers pounded down on the coral reef. Gradually the "Pearl of the Pacific" faded and blended softly into grayness.

Sharply printed recollections flooded my mind. The aged native woman with whom I had become a fast friend—who would have done anything for me just because I made her a washboard. I showed her how to wash clothes using less soap and proved to her satisfaction that clothes would last longer by washing them on a washboard than by the old method of beating them on a rock with a heavy wooden club.

First Impressions

And the native boys with whom I went fishing and sailing in outrigger canoe races. And a venerable old native chief who labored with me for several weeks endeavoring to teach me the native language, and relating stories of ancient Tahiti.

First impressions of Tahiti and the South Seas are glamorous, romantic and charming ones, which, if they lasted, would make the South Seas all that so many people imagine them to be. After a few weeks, these first impressions give way to more sordid ones.

There is poverty; there is the stamp of commercialization and civilization. And then the usual tourist or traveler tends to measure the civilization of these islands by the lack of bath tubs, of shoes, of cleaner sanitary conditions and all of the conveniences we have in modern countries.

When approximately 150 years ago Tahiti and many of the lesser South Sea islands were discovered and settled, white men introduced money and persuaded the natives to turn from their happy, carefree life to one of toil, making copra, gathering pearl shell and growing vanilla and fruit. But the white man either accidentally or deliberately made the mistake of not educating the natives to be saving of the money they earned.

Adopting West's Worst

Then came the world trade decline, affecting even the South Seas. It is almost useless to grow the coconut and make copra. There is no market for pearl shell. The larger manufacturers can make just as good buttons from powdered oyster shells found within several hundred miles of the factories as they can from pearl shell which has to be imported from thousands of miles.

The profit on raising and exporting vanilla beans is almost negligible. Synthetic vanilla can be made so much cheaper than the vanilla extract made from the bean.

The civilization which created the markets for the native has wiped them away. But, worst of all, the native of the South Seas, like other natives in other parts of the world, did not acquire the best characteristics of the white man—he acquired those least admired by the white man himself.

In discoursing with many officials and white residents of the islands who have resided in them for many years, it is the consensus that the natives would be far better off if they were permitted to return to their former life with all of its old customs and carefree, happy and indolent ways of living.

J. F. R.

Upper Left: Keystone. Upper Right: R. I. Nesmith.

Even Beneath Tahitian Skies There Is Trade and Industry

Tahitians Carrying Bananas in Harvest Time, Upper Left, and One Climbing a Palm Tree to Gather Coconuts for Copra, Upper Right. Below, Left—Copra Hanging Up to Dry, and Outrigger Canoe.

Antarctic Weather Posts Urged by Byrd

DUNEDIN, N. Z., Feb. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd predicted today that nations of the Southern Hemisphere will join in the establishment of observation posts in the Antarctic for more accurate world-wide weather forecasting.

He pointed out the need for four meteorological stations situated in New Zealand, Australia, Grahamland and Little America.

"These would greatly increase the world's knowledge of meteorology and lead to a better forecasting of the weather," Admiral Byrd said.

Reich Extends Laws to Cover Saar's Return

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 27—The Reich's Cabinet has completed its legislative preparations for the official return of the Saar to Germany Friday by sanctioning new decrees extending its laws to cover the territory and its inhabitants.

How greatly the Third Reich differs from the Germany of 1919, which the Saarlanders left, is indicated by the fact that no less than 40 new decrees are necessary merely as preliminary measures. Though the Saar Governing Commission introduced certain measures which must now be altered, the organic changes wrought here in Germany by National Socialists during the past 25 months are mainly responsible.

Joseph Bürckel, Chancellor Hitler's Saar representative, who now becomes National Socialist Administrator for the territory, has as a first task the application of those German decrees regarding the safety of nation, state and party which enabled the National Socialists here to secure absolute power in 1933. This involves the disappearance of all political parties and party propaganda except National Socialist and conformity of the local press to National Socialist ideals.

Foreigners resident in the Saar for more than one month, or employed there, will henceforth need police permission. The mark becomes new Saar currency. The Saar is also subject to Germany's foreign exchange regulations. Non-German members of the Saar Governing and Plebiscite Commissions and of the mines administration can, however, send or take money abroad, if holding the necessary permission from the Governing Commission.

Friday's official "return to the paternal fold" is being celebrated on a gigantic scale throughout the Saar and Germany.

Italy Brands Rumor Of War as Unfounded

(Continued from Page 1)

centrated at Naples and said "the recall of other (military) classes previous to that of 1911 is improbable except for the officers and specialists who are required and except in case of European complications which seem to be improbable in the present period following the recent understanding of Rome and London, also in view of further and more ample developments which may follow these understandings and which will enter into the directive of Italian policy."

The communiqué added:

"Nevertheless, in the face of any eventuality, it is to be recalled, in consequence of new Fascist laws which have extended the military obligation to from 18 to 55 years of age, Italy can mobilize 37 classes with a total of effectives of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 men."

The communiqué said that the class of 1914 would be called to arms at the normal date, that is, April 1.

Swedish Officers In Ethiopia Warned

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Swedish Ministry of Defense yesterday issued a warning to Swedish officers on duty in Ethiopia that they had been appointed exclusively for military training in the African empire and were not at liberty to perform other missions without obtaining authority from Stockholm.

The Swedish officers are among a number of foreign officers the Ethiopian Government has engaged during recent years to train its soldiers in modern military methods.

Austria Stresses Britain's Desire For Rome Accord

Foreign Minister Pleased With Visit as Simon Plans Berlin Trip

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LONDON, Feb. 26—Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Austrian Foreign Minister, said that he expects Great Britain to request Germany's adherence to the Rome accords on Austrian independence, when Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, meets Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in Berlin. The statesman said he expected Sir John would go to Germany within 10 days.

The Austrian delegation to London left for Vienna at 4:20 p. m.

"The chief reason we came to London," said Dr. Berger-Waldenegg, "was to discuss the Rome accords. We have every assurance that Britain considers no other point in the Franco-British proposals for the settlement of European problems of greater importance."

He emphatically denied reports that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg had issued "a warning to Germany to stop the 'Anschluss' talk."

Dr. Berger-Waldenegg declared there had been no exchanges with Germany and insisted reports that Germany had offered Austria a new plan for a separate agreement to end Austro-German difficulties were untrue.

"We can carry on no negotiations with Germany," he said, "until the Rome accords have been completed. After this is done there may be further mutual agreements between Austria and separate neighboring countries. This, of course, means that we might then talk with Germany."

The Foreign Minister ended speculation and various conflicting reports on what had been the subject matter for the Anglo-Austrian talks by declaring, "Discussion of these Rome proposals occupied nearly all of our time in London. We are going away entirely satisfied with Great Britain's attitude. She desires permanent establishment of peace in central Europe as strongly as we do."

Prior to the interview, both Chancellor Schuschnigg and Dr. Berger-Waldenegg addressed a press conference at the Austrian legation. The Chancellor disposed of rumors that the Hapsburg restoration question had been discussed.

Liners Abandon Search For Disabled Freighter

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Radiomarine Corporation received word today that the liner Europa and two other ships had abandoned their search in a midatlantic gale for the freighter Blairgowrie, which had reported she was sinking yesterday.

The Olympic was due at the scene three hours later, and was asked to make a final search for the vessel. Twenty-six men were aboard the Blairgowrie, which had given its position as about 1000 miles east of Newfoundland. She left Swansea, Wales, 10 days ago for Boston.

Greeks Ask League Plebiscite To Free Dodecanese Islands From Italian Domination

Fighting Between Islanders and Italian Authorities Recently Reported—Rome Alleged Holding Peninsula as Jumping Board Into Turkish Anatolia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—An appeal to the League of Nations to embrace the cause of the inhabitants of the Italian Dodecanese islands and to arrange a plebiscite there to enable the islanders to show their attachment to Greece, has been sent to the Geneva organization by Greek sympathisers here—following the recent success of the Saar plebiscite.

This appeal is described by these friends of the islanders as little more than a gesture to world public opinion. For they realize only too clearly that the League is powerless in the matter, since it can only do what its members allow it to do. In fact the League in reality is these governments acting in concert, and Italy's friendly consent would first have to be obtained before a popular consultation of the islanders could be arranged by Geneva.

Frequent Clashes

Meanwhile the recent disturbances in the islands have stirred Greece from end to end—following reported violent fighting between the Greek population and the Italian authorities in the island of Calymnos, one of the 13 islands under Italian occupation since 1911. Lately, it appears, the Italian authorities have been trying to detach the Greek clergy from the Patriarchate of Constantinople, and to induce it to form an autonomous church under the Metropolitan of Rhodes.

To counteract these efforts, the Dodecanesians refused to acknowledge the allegedly pro-Italian metropolitans of Rhodes, Calymnos and Leros as their spiritual leaders. They also caused the bishop of Calymnos to flee the island, while his successor was refused recognition. Thereupon, the Italian authorities arrested two leaders of the clergy as the principal agitators.

The Mayor, too, was accused of being pro-Italian, and was forced to resign. Finally, the islanders came to blows with the police, whereupon armed Italian forces were landed to quell the riots which threatened to spread all over the islands.

Meanwhile, mass meetings of protest against the continued Italian occupation of the islands are being held all over Greece in order to draw the attention of the civilized world to what is described as "the necessity" of giving the islanders the opportunity for an internationally supervised plebiscite similar to that held in the Saar.

Greek military and naval experts, too, have been examining what they describe as Italy's "veritable aims" in staying in the Dodecanese. Italy, they say, wants to use the islands as a convenient jumping-board into Turkish Anatolia. This, declares General Dousmanis, would be a dangerous proceeding—for Italy. For the Turks, he adds, have been making thorough preparations to resist any such attempt. Of course, the General, continues, a Great Power might eventually break through but later on the invader would have to meet considerable resistance from the hostile population and those terrifying "tchetes" who gave the Greek army so much trouble during its occupaion of Asia Minor in 1919-1922.

According to the General, the only logical reason for the continued Italian occupation of the islands is to utilize them as a naval base for an offensive war against an enemy fleet. But the General casts grave doubts as to the soundness of this view. In his opinion the Italian fleet could not wage a successful offensive war so far from its own shores. Therefore, the General concludes, the Dodecanese islands can be of but little military importance to Italy, and it ought to return them to Greece, and thus "free the poor Greek islanders from foreign tyranny."

Chaco Committee Expects Call To Act on Paraguay

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 27—In the absence of President Francisco Castillo Najera, the new Mexican Ambassador to Washington, there has been hesitation in convoking the Consultative Committee for the Chaco, following the resignation of Paraguay from the League, but a provisional decision to meet March 11 is now taken.

The relations of South America as a whole and of the League of Nations in particular are, it is believed in League circles, reaching a crisis. It is felt that the League and the American continent too often have been at cross-purposes in the whole treatment of the Chaco war. It sometimes appeared that League intervention was unwelcome. Argentina and Brazil in particular hold different views. The situation now produced involves more than the Bolivian-Paraguayan conflict, deplorable as that is. It involves the future working of the League and particularly the possibilities of finding effective support in the American continent.

There is one weakness that is recognized, namely the fact that the aggressor "was never designated in the Chaco conflict. Condemnation of Paraguay is not in consequence of a verdict but is due purely to the virtual refusal of Paraguay to surrender the advantages it has won and submit to the League recommendations.

It is deplored that the embargo on arms for both sides did not have the expected result. Now the withdrawal of Paraguay from the League is a direct challenge to its authority.

Newfoundland Idle Force Dole Increase; 1500 Stage Protest

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 27 (AP)—Threatening force if their demands were not met, 1500 unemployed men and scores of destitute women and children marched on the public welfare department yesterday, requested the recommendation of an increased dole allowance—and got it.

Commissioner John C. Puddester at first declined to interview a grievance committee, but after conferring with colleagues by telephone agreed to see a committee of three while squads of police under Chief O. J. O'Neill guarded the entrance to the building.

After a 45-minute conference, Mr. Puddester agreed to recommend an increased dole allowance and assistance in obtaining clothing for the needy at the next meeting of the Commission Government on Thursday.

The committee also demanded that dole orders be valid in any store and reported to the waiting crowd that all demands were received favorably.

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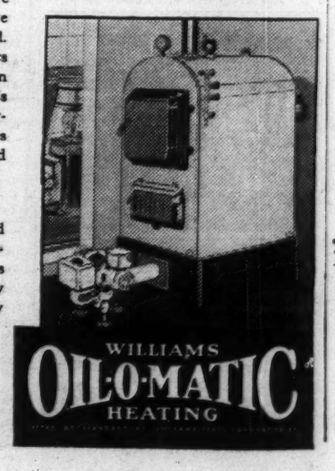

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N	E	E	▨	A	G	E
S	▨	N	O	V	E	R
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Bermuda Tennis Tournament Has U. S. Complexion

Mme. Henrotin of France and Murray of Canada Remain in Running

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 27 (AP)—The battle for the tennis championships of Bermuda had taken on the complexion of an United States affair today with only a sprinkling of home players left in the competition.

Without losing a set, R. Berkeley Bell of New York, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga, J. Gilbert Hall Jr. of South Orange, N. J., Jack McDiarmid of Texas and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., breezed through the second round yesterday.

Bryan was the only one of the group to lose more than four games. He defeated H. C. Smith of Bermuda, 6—3, 6—4.

Robert D. Murray of Montreal, the lone Canadian entry, eliminated Harry C. Brunie, veteran New York player, in the hardest match of the day, 9—7, 7—5.

In the women's singles Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin of Havre, France's No. 2 player; Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia; Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn.; Eleanor Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., remained in the running.

Miss Andrus was not scheduled to play yesterday and Miss Sharp won by default but Mme. Henrotin, Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss LeBoutillier came through with victories. Mrs. Van Ryn was carried to three sets before winning from Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda, 2—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. William V. Hester of Brooklyn, N. Y., bowed to Mme. Henrotin, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

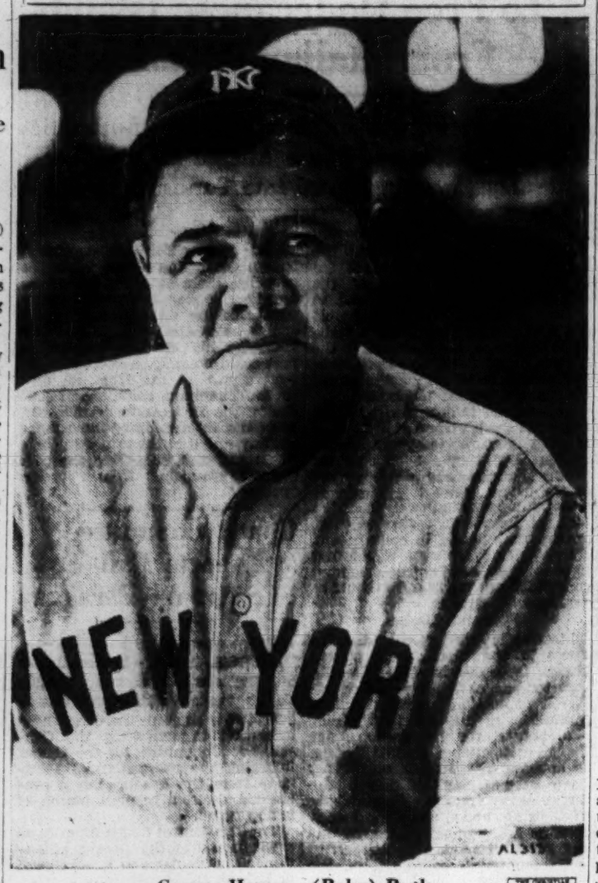
Katharine Winthrop of Boston beat Mrs. W. Boocock of Bermuda, 6—2, 6—0, and Mrs. E. Freisenbruch, Bermuda, beat Mrs. H. Sherman of Boston, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0.

Milton Baron Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Milton Baron of the City Athletic Club completed his first appearance in the veteran class in squash tennis yesterday by winning the United States veteran championship from Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, a debutant and winner last year, in the final round at the home club of the loser in straight games, 15—11, 15—2.

Back to the City Where He Started



George Herman (Babe) Ruth

Released by Yankees That He May Sign With Braves as Player, Second Vice-President and Assistant Manager.

National League Baseball Pilots Respect the Bambino's Slugging

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—With mingled emotions—about equal portions of glee and trepidation—National League managers scattered about Florida welcomed into their circle today the one and only Babe Ruth, the portly gentleman who has had them tearing out their hair and groaning aloud at various World Series times in his 20 years as an American Leaguer.

The glee came with the acquisition by the Boston Braves of the greatest drawing card in baseball's history, and no one questions that, regardless of his 40 years, his bowed tendons and spavins, his balloon belt line and wheezing bellows, the Bambino is still the greatest turnstile lure of them all.

The trepidation came with the realization that now they've got to face him for a large part of 154 games a year instead of a few now and then in annual post-season duels. The Babe may not be good enough to hit with the Yankees in the American League any more, but to the National Leaguers he's shell-shocked time and again, he's a hitter and he always will be.

"Too old to hit?" muttered Casey Stengel, manager of the Dodgers, as he went over the situation thoughtfully on a divan in his hotel lobby here. "Say, we haven't ever gotten him completely out yet, have we? He hits National League pitching like he owned it, doesn't he?

"I've got just one hope. He shouldn't go round our league calling his shots like he did against the Cubs in Chicago in 1932. Hit? He'll always be able to hit. He can slip plenty far and still be better than most of the right fielders in our league."

Bill McKechnie, whom Ruth will assist in the management of the club, and Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, were "tickled" about the whole thing. They told the Associated Press by long distance phone. McKechnie, in St. Petersburg, said the Babe was just what the Braves need—a distance driver and a good attraction.

McKechnie quickly dissipated any idea that might be lingering around that Ruth is to replace him as manager.

"I'm only too happy to welcome him as my assistant," he said. "I sat in on the discussions over the past six weeks, and it's a wonderful thing, not only for the Braves, but for the league. I have a complete understanding with the club. I know the Babe will play his full share of games. He may play right field regularly, or I may give him the chance he has always wanted to play first base. We'll decide that when he gets down here and I have a talk with him. I won't know until tomorrow when he plans to report."

Patty Kilmartin Advances

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Patricia Jane (Patty) Kilmartin, Miami's girl tennis star, yesterday defeated Ruth Silleck of Greenwich, Conn., 8—6, 6—0, and advanced to the quarterfinals of the Miami Biltmore women's tournament. Other ranking players also advanced in second-round play, some by topheavy scores. Mrs. Phillip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., winner of the tournament the last two years, defeated Marjorie Meggs of Miami, 6—2, 7—5. Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., Delaware champion, had no difficulty with Mrs. Leslie Buswell of Gloucester, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Ruth Will Manage Boston Braves in '36

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 27

BABE RUTH said today it was definitely agreed upon, as part of his new contract with the Boston Braves, that he will become manager of the club in 1936 after serving under Bill McKechnie this year as assistant manager.

The Babe, halting in the midst of a day of hectic personal activity to give further insight into his future plans, said:

"It's been definitely decided that I will take full charge of the Braves on the field, next year. My main ambition still is to manage a big league club and I have accepted the flattering proposition from the Braves with that idea in mind.

"I'm going to Boston under a three-year agreement and expect to sign all the necessary final papers there tomorrow."

With Ruth slated to take over the management of the club after a year as assistant pilot, during which time he also will be a vice-president and share in the profits, it is generally expected McKechnie will be elevated to the job of general manager.

Cochran Proposes Service Elevens Play Farther West

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Four intersectional football games a season for the United States Military and Naval Academy teams, designed to enable all sections of the country to see them, were proposed Monday by Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri.

"Why should the East be given almost all their games?" he asked.

"The taxpayers in other states, who help maintain the academies, are entitled to see these teams play," he said. "Let them play a few of their regular rivals, but they should play four games a year in various sections of the nation."

For several months Cochran has dickered for a game between one of the academies and a St. Louis eleven.

"All the academy authorities give me is sympathetic encouragement," he said. "But I'm going to keep driving at 'em until I get results."

The money angle and the time away from studies are points brought up by service authorities, Cochran said.

"Well, I understand they generally get 50 per cent of the receipts. We'll give 'em 85 per cent—or even all the cash.

"We are willing to make any agreement to get them to our State. We will even agree not to beat them bad," he laughed.

Cochran said he thought he expressed the sentiment of the House in saying Congress does not like the present arrangement of army and navy football schedules, and added:

"When the army and navy need votes (for appropriations), they do not confine their efforts to representatives of the states where they let their football teams play."

Yale Swimmers Break Long-Course Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—A Yale relay team yesterday established a new United States long-course record for the 400-meter freestyle by turning in a time of 4m. 6 4-5s.

The former record of 4m. 17 2-5s. was set July 14, 1931, by the Hui Nalu Club of Honolulu.

The team members yesterday were Charles E. Rogers 3d '37 of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Richard A. Cooke Jr. '37S of Honolulu, Richard W. Wilson '35 of Davenport, Iowa, and David L. Livingston '35S of Honolulu.

The relay was staged in the Payne-Whitney practice pool which is 50 meters long, and had A. A. U. sanction.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	14	105	82	38
Buffalo	18	5	15	94	80	36
Cleveland	17	0	18	86	95	34
London	17	5	14	79	88	34
Syracuse	15	3	18	91	91	30
Windsor	13	6	20	79	98	26

Result Feb. 26

Buffalo 1, Cleveland 0.

College Swimming Result

Wesleyan 50, Coast Guard 31.

Miss Milbanke, Mrs. McKechnie In Quarterfinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., Feb. 27—The New York State women's squash racquets play at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club here yesterday was featured by the completion of the second round in singles and the start of the doubles. Two English players survived singles play and advanced into the quarterfinals, while in doubles two English-American teams and one All-English team moved into the second round. Another All-English team was defeated in the second round by two leading Americans.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Mrs. Ian McKechnie, both of London, Eng., reached the singles quarterfinals. Mrs. McKechnie did not have to play. Miss Lytton-Milbanke, captain of the English team, defeated Eileen Beresford of Short Hills, N. J., in straight games. Miss Lytton-Milbanke and Mrs. McKechnie played together in doubles and won from Eileen Beresford and Mrs. P. Mackay Sturgis of Princeton, N. J., in four games.

Other players advancing yesterday, in singles, were: Eleonora R. Sears, of Boston, Mass., Mrs. H. Stuart Green, of Tarrytown, N. Y., Cecile Bowes, of Cynwyd, Penna., and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., of Rye, N. Y. All won in straight games with one exception. Miss Sears had to play five games to defeat Mrs. Sturgis of Princeton.

Margot E. Lumb of Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey, Eng., who did not enter the singles competition, teamed with Miss Sears in doubles. They defeated Mrs. Arthur Lewis and Helen Stone of New York. Rachel M. Sykes of the Queen's Club, London, and Mrs. Watson Wyckoff of New York won in straight games from Margaret Bostwick and Muriel Pierpont to advance into the second round.

Anne Page and Mrs. Lamme, playing in the second round of the doubles, defeating an English team of Norah L. Kelman of Hove, Sussex, and Betty Cooke of Bath, Eng., 15—8, 18—15, 10—15, 12—15, 15—9.

New York State Women's Squash Racquets Championship Singles—Second Round

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, Penna., defeated Margaret Bostwick, Bronxville, N. Y., 15—9, 15—10, 17—14.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, London, Eng., defeated Eileen Beresford, Short Hills, N. J., 15—10, 15—8, 15—11.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Betty Cooke, Bath, Eng., 18—15, 15—9, 15—10.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, Mass., defeated Mrs. P. Mackay Sturgis, Princeton, N. J., 13—15, 15—9, 15—10.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., defeated Norah L. Kelman, Hove, Sussex, Eng., 18—17, 15—10, 15—5.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, London, Eng., won from Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, Irvington, N. Y., by default.

Doubles—First Round

Margot E. Lumb, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey, Eng., and Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, Mass., defeated Mrs. Arthur Lewis and Helen Stone, New York, 15—9, 15—9, 15—9.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Mrs. Ian McKechnie, London, Eng., defeated Eileen Beresford, Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. P. Mackay Sturgis, Princeton, N. J., 15—5, 12—15, 15—12, 15—3.

Rachel M. Sykes, London, Eng., and Mrs. Watson Wyckoff, New York, defeated Margaret Bostwick and Muriel Pierpont, 15—12, 15—11, 15—12.

Charlotte Darling and Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, drew a bye.

Second Round

Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Norah L. Kelman, Hove, Sussex, and Betty Cooke, Bath, Eng., 15—8, 18—15, 10—15 12—15, 15—9.

Cecil Bowes, Cynwyd, Penna., and Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Alfred W. Paine and Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, 15—11, 15—12, 15—9.

College Basketball Results

Akron 34, Heidelberg 22.
Baldwin Wallace 63, Hiram 26.
Bluffton 44, Findlay 31.
Colgate 53, Oswego Normal 26.
Drury 31, Missouri Valley 24.
Franklin and Marshall 39, Muhlenberg 33.
Glenville 44, Morris Harvey 40.
Grinnell 33, Coe 20.
Grove City 42, Washington & Jefferson 25.
Iowa Wesleyan 28, Parsons 22.
Macalester 40, St. John's (Minn.) 39.
Marshall 35, Dayton 32.
Oklahoma A. & M. 21; Tulsa 17.
Ottawa (Kan.) 37, William Jewell 31.
Southern Illinois T. 49, St. Viator 28.
Southern Methodist 40, Baylor 23.
St. Lawrence 39, St. Michael's 27.
St. Louis 41; Washington 33.
St. Olaf 38, Augsburg 26.
Texas Christian 27, Texas 24.
Trinity 28, Connecticut State 27.
Virginia Tech 28, Virginia M. I. 24.

Indoor Polo in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Again featuring the all-star east-west matches, the United States indoor polo championships, held in Chicago last year, will be returned to New York this spring. Sectional eliminations and an eastern and western championship tournament will precede the nationals here early in April. The play again will be in four divisions—the all-star unlimited class, 0 to 6 goals handicap, 7 to 12 handicap and 13 to 18 handicap. The intercollegiate and interscholastic titles also will be decided here.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Braves Get Babe Ruth

NO BASEBALL story offered the public in a number of years has had as much appeal as the announcement made yesterday that the Great and Only Babe Ruth was to be a member of the Boston Braves. For some time the question as to what was going to become of Ruth this year has been the chief topic among baseball fans, and just when it looked as if the "Sultan of Swat" might not be active in baseball circles because he said he would not sign as a player again, and there appeared to be no opening for his becoming a major-league manager, out of a clear sky came the news of his agreeing to a three-year contract with the Braves. Under the terms of this contract he becomes a player, second vice-president and assistant manager, with the further privilege of buying into the club if he so desires and a share in whatever profits the club may make during the term of his contract. While this contract does not give him the managerial position he was after, it opens up possibilities which are evidently very satisfactory to him.

Back to the City of His Start

It was in Boston that Babe Ruth received his major-league start in 1914. Well can I remember seeing him take his place in the pitchers' box at Fenway Park long before he became the most popular player of all time. As a pitcher he soon proved his worth, and had it not been for his great batting ability, especially the frequency with which he drove out home runs, there is little question but what he would have earned a place with such great boxmen as A. G. Spalding, Addie Joss, Walter Johnson, Christy Mathewson, Jack Coombs, Eddie Plank and other pitchers of like fame. It is, however, fortunate for baseball that Ruth became an outfielder and great batter, as, even though he did become a great pitcher, he would never have touched the baseball heights he has reached since giving up the pitchers' box. There is some question regarding Ruth being the greatest player of all time, but there is no doubt regarding his popularity with baseball fans of all ages and especially the "kiddies."

May Be a Regular

According to the announcement, Ruth joins Boston as a player, vice-president, and, assistant manager, and while no hint has been given out, it is quite possible that 1935 may find him in the Braves lineup very often. It is doubtful if he will do much, if any, playing in the outfield, but it is quite possible that more than one game may find him on first base, which is a far less strenuous job than trying to cover a part of the outfield. There was no chance of his going to first while with the Yankees, as Lou Gehrig was quite competent to cover that position, and, while Boston has a very good first baseman at the present time, especially in fielding, Ruth's batting would undoubtedly be of value to the Braves. If, as he stated in New York yesterday, he is able to play about 100 games in the coming season, he may become a familiar figure at the initial sack.

Ruppert Plays Fine Part

And while on the subject of Ruth and the new deal, it would only be right to refer to the fine part Col. Jacob J. Ruppert of the Yankees has played in giving Ruth his release. The New York owner has paid many a dollar to Ruth since he gave Harry Frazee of the Red Sox $125,000 for him in 1920, and while Ruth has done his part toward repaying Ruppert for the money invested, it takes a high sense of sportsmanship to let such a valuable player go to another club without any financial return. The owners of the other American League clubs should also be given credit for joining in permitting the famous Yankee slugger to go to the National League, where he is sure to add many a click to the turnstiles of the parks in that organization.

Appleby Displays Rare Billiard Form

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Flashing the best form the United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament has produced in its two days of matches, Edgar T. Appleby of New York last night defeated Tom H. Morgan of Kansas City, 300 to 58, in 21 innings.

Appleby's victory in his first start in the round robin contest put him in a triple tie for first place with Edmund Soussa of Egypt and Percy Collins of Chicago, the defending champion, who had won earlier in the day.

By collecting a cluster of 70 in the fourteenth, Appleby scored the high run of play thus far. He had a string of 40 in his ninth frame and 42 in the twentieth. Morgan's best was a high of 31 in the nineteenth inning.

The defending champion got a victorious start in his attempt to retain his title, but a former champion was defeated in his initial match.

Percy M. Collins, Chicago, the titleholder, defeated Seymour Kling, New York, 300 to 119 in 30 innings in the first afternoon game. Arie Schaap, another Chicagoan, took the measure of Ray Fessenden, Madison, Wis., a former champion, 300 to 234 in 40 innings, in the second afternoon contest.

Collins got away to a slow start, but gained speed and made 238 points in the last 10 frames. He had a high run of 51 on the twenty-first trip to the table. Kling had a high run of 17 in the seventeenth inning. The champion had only five scoreless innings, while Kling ran into 11 blank frames.

Schaap won from Fessenden after losing Monday night to Edmond Soussa, of Alexandria, Egypt. In defeating Fessenden, Schapp ran up 34 points in his twenty-first inning, while the loser gathered a high of 41 on his thirty-second inning. Schaap had eight scoreless innings and Fessenden 10.

Pick Site of Games Later

OSLO, Norw., Feb. 27 (AP)—The selection of the site for the 1940 Olympic Games has been deferred until later in the week, probably Friday, by the International Olympic committee in session here. Because the Italian delegate said Italy's position had been misunderstood and that his country still wanted the games, the committee decided to postpone final decision. Japan and Finland also want the games, the latter having stepped in when it appeared there would be a deadlock.

Pinehurst Golf Postponed

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 27 (AP)—Second-round play in the Pinehurst spring golf tournament was postponed yesterday until today because of rain.

Favorites Advance In Foursome Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Play in the annual two-ball invitational foursome golf matches began yesterday with favorites generally winning close matches.

T. Suffern Tailer, New York, and H. S. Moody Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated Raymond Guest, Westbury, L. I., and Captain R. A. Wilson of New York, 3 and 1.

H. Howard, Framingham, Mass., and Stephen Laddie Sanford, New York, defeated C. I. Williams, Pinehurst, and Hugh L. Willoughby Jr., Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

George Rasmussen, Chicago, and E. P. Charlton Jr., New York, lost to Arthur Brown, Fall River, Mass., and Elliott Sperber, New York City, 3 and 1.

R. V. Vale, West Newton, Mass., and Jack Haid, Brookline, Mass., defeated Cliff Silkwood, Lake Worth, and Arthur Hammerstein, New York, 3 and 2.

Fred Hannon, Boston, and William Mark, Miami, lost to E. V. Quinn, Rumson, N. J., and Allan Wylie, Winnetka, Ill., 2 and 1.

Medal Honors to Miss Miley

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., won medal honors in the tenth annual South Atlantic championship here yesterday with a round of 79, two over women's par. She went one over par on only three holes, the first, seventh and eighth. On the back nine she had a birdie 4 on the eleventh, making her one under par on the incoming nine. It required 94 or better to make the championship flight.

College Hockey Result

Boston U. 5, Boston C. 1.
St. Nick's H. C. 5, Princeton 2.

Von Munchausen Is Winner of Junior Epée Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 27—August von Munchausen, a former European fencer, now representing the Saltus Fencing Club, of the 23d Street Y. M. C. A., qualifying from New York, won the United States junior épée fencing championship yesterday evening at the Montclair Athletic Club.

In addition to the eight representatives of the New York division, who qualified earlier in the month, quite a number of fencers from other divisions were among the contestants, and it was one of these, Richard J. Stern of the Harvard School of Business, who took second place. Another of the New York qualifiers, Wallace H. Goldsmith, The Fencers' Club of New York, was third. The other finalists were Moulton Farnham, Saltus Club, Newton R. Calhoun, Yale, and Vivian I. Evans, Yale Graduate School.

Munchausen won four of his five bouts in the final, but lost to Stern, whose total score was 3½, with a double touch, while Goldsmith defeated Stern and one other with one double touch for a total of 2½.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	5	14	118	109	47
Boston	21	5	14	102	90	47
Chicago	21	4	15	91	71	46
Detroit	13	7	20	95	98	33

Canadian Division

Toronto	25	4	13	126	95	54
Montreal	22	2	17	108	79	46
Canadiens	18	5	17	79	99	35
Americans	11	8	21	87	114	30
St. Louis	9	6	27	72	123	24

Results Feb. 26

Boston 5, St. Louis 0.
Montreal 3, Rangers 1.
Americans 3, Detroit 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

BABE RUTH, whose coming to the Boston Braves has stirred up the biggest baseball yarn since the Red Sox secured Joe Cronin, will be in the Hub city Thursday evening as guest of honor at a dinner in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The dinner is for the purpose of "introducing" Ruth to Boston newspapermen and also, it is understood, to officially go through the formality of signing his contract as Braves player, second vice-president and assistant manager. He will return to New York shortly after the dinner.

♪ ♪ ♪

The eighteenth annual indoor track and field meet of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association will be held in the Boston Garden on March 9. The field events will be started at 1:15 p. m. and the track events at 1:45 a'clock. Athletes will compete in two classes, with Class B preceding Class A in each running event. Malden High School won the Class A competition last year, while Watertown High walked off with Class B honors. The winner of each class will be awarded an Alfred W. Dickinson Trophy. These trophies were put in competition for the first time by the Massachusetts High School Coaches Association in 1928.

♪ ♪ ♪

Entries and requests for further information may be addressed to John M. Gallagher, High School of Commerce, Boston. Telephone, Aspinwall 0603.

♪ ♪ ♪

The committee in charge of the state meet is headed by Oscar Martin of Newton. His assistants are R. L. Kendall of Medford, F. J. Nash, Malden, E. M. Roberts, Brockton, and J. M. Gallagher, Boston. It was also announced that the annual spring outdoor meet will be held on May 25 at the Dickinson Stadium, Newton.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern University basketball players invade Cousens Gymnasium tonight, where they will meet the Tufts College quintet. Clark varsity and junior varsity quintets come to Boston to meet the teams representing Boston University. The games will be played at the B. U. gymnasium on St. Botolph Street, beginning at 7:15 o'clock. Harvard's varsity journeys to New Haven, Conn. for the first of two scheduled Eastern Intercollegiate League games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alden D. Blodget of New York, has been appointed manager of the Harvard freshman hockey team, and Francis M. Rivinus of Roanoke, Va. and Maurice E. Harrison Jr. of San Francisco have been chosen assistant managers. Blodget prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., where he managed both the hockey and baseball teams.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts Technology fencers will meet the Boston Y. M. C. A. team at the Huntington Avenue gymnasium tonight at 7:30. There will be competition with three weapons, épée, saber and foils.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Greater Boston Badminton League will hold an informal tournament tomorrow night at the University Club to wind up its season. Competition starts at 7:30.

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Boston University's battery candidates will report for the first time March 11 in the Boston University gymnasium. Infield and outfield candidates will report March 18. The entire squad will move to Nickerson Field, Riverside, as soon as weather permits.

Where to Dine

Delicious Foods, well cooked and attractively served at the Waldorf

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Nature's Designs

WHEN a landscape is seen by human beings, even before they disturb so much as a stick or a stone, a change comes over it. As they look at nature, it turns into patterns. A brook is rippling over rocks; someone (it might be you or me) comes along to delight in the pattern of light and shadow on its surface. A branch hangs down toward the water; the passer-by notes the symmetrical half-circle it makes with its reflection. The clouds, gathering in mass formation, seem to him to be arranged with a nice sense of balance. For, perhaps unknown to ourselves, we are on the lookout all the time for shapes set in orderly fashion, for repetition of forms, and parallel lines. We cannot help this; we are made that way, with thoughts that "respond to geometry."

* * *

FOR IT IS the same story indoors. In the early days, when people's household possessions were all the work of their own hands or of their neighbors', clothes, rugs and blankets, pottery, baskets, or glass, might just as well, for all practical purposes, have been left in their natural colors, unadorned. Instead, all over the world people have gone to infinite pains to decorate each article with a design, to find fast colors for paints and dyes, to bake in a pattern here, or weave a bright border there. Often, in looking about for models for these designs, they turned to the familiar out-of-doors. Then nature had to adapt itself to the criss-crossing of threads, or to the rounded surface of a jar, and to the artists' tastes. In planning their wares, people found expression not only for their habit of thinking in patterns, but for other human qualities as well: here was an outlet for their emotions and love of beauty (as in the choice of strong colors), and for their sense of fun. They were venturesome enough to include in the decoration, along with inanimate nature, animals and birds. Or perhaps, if it fitted better into the scheme, they used only a horn or a feather, which could stand for the whole creature—a sort of symbolism. The reproductions are not always lifelike; sometimes they are altered almost beyond recognition. They make all the better patterns for that. And something new developed, as always when human beings start to interpret their surroundings—the decorative arts.

* * *

A CERTAIN MEASURE of the worker's personality is bound to slip into his interpretation of nature. The characteristics, both individual and racial, that guide the potter's hand, or his wife's hand at her loom, have been formed largely by his environment. Pottery and carpets and baskets, and their designs, vary the world over. Needs differ: nomad tribes get along better with baskets to hold their belongings than with pottery that might break. The Mohammedan has less use for household furniture than the European, but his eastern blood makes him love soft fabrics, perfumed Persian "garden rugs," whereas the Navajo squaw weaves her sturdy blankets. Yet the household arts are not always so different as the distances would imply. Sometimes unexplained resemblances occur: ancient South American pottery has a look of the brilliant Kamares Ware, found in a cave on Mt. Ida in Crete. Often direct contacts through travelers and traders account for similarities between the wares of regions separated by half the world, as when Chinese porcelains began to appear in Europe round about the eleventh or twelfth centuries, and later were imitated.

In adjoining countries, the imitation is inevitable: conquering nations of old took captive the best workers of their enemies; more recently, workmen have sometimes been forced by political events to leave their country; or, on the other hand, some enterprising high official across the border has lured them away, in spite of measures taken to keep them at home. If there had never been a Catherine de Medici, the queen of Henri II of France, who was used to the luxuries of her native Italy; or a Colbert, minister to Louis XIV, eager that French money should be spent in France, and not for Italian fineries; or if Louis had never revoked the Edict of Nantes, and in doing so scattered the Protestant craftsmen of France, the spread of the decorative arts through Europe, the lace, the glass, and the textile industries, would have taken a different course from the one we read of in history.

* * *

BUT LONG BEFORE those arts flourished in Europe, the story begins farther east. We, in America, think of the nations at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea as far away; but they were near enough, even in the days when the shallow Greek ships were so unseaworthy that sailors hugged the shore, for Greek wares to find their way, by this scalloped course, in great numbers to Etruria, Sicily, Carthage, and Rome. From what we know of the Greeks, it is easy to guess the sort of decorative designs they would invent, if left to themselves. A race of thinkers and orators, as well as artists, who developed their precise language with its balanced clauses, whose motto was "Nothing in excess," and who led carefully regulated lives, would be pretty sure to prefer formal, conventional patterns. In fact, that is just what they did like; but they never were let alone to follow their bent. Across the narrow Aegean Sea, made all the easier to span because of its rows of islands, lay the Ionian coast, Persia, and the East, with Egypt not far off. Here for thousands of years, while primitive man in Europe was learning to fashion implements of stone, the manual skill of these ancient peoples had accumulated the riches of Egypt, Nineveh, and Babylon.

In Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, living conditions were quite another story from those in Greece. They were lands of luxurious cities, but also of sandy wastes from which food could be wrung only with a struggle. It was the sort of life that was sure to develop an emotional race, and handicrafts to match. We moderns were not the first to discover the heartening effect of warm reds and orange, or the restfulness of green. These ancient people were lavish with their colors. The Greeks could not escape the influence of this lively decoration, teeming with chimerical animals—dragons, griffins, winged horses and lions—an art which had been evolved in the glowing sunlight of Asia. Especially, as many foreigners ("metics" they were called) were allowed to reside in Athens, among them Ionian artists working in the potters' quarter, the Cerameicus. So that, when Greek earthenware and glass reached Etruria and other parts of the western Mediterranean world, it was not only Greek patterns that were the invaders, but those of the Levant, using Greek wares as a stepping-stone.

* * *

A TIME CAME when the tide turned for a while from west to east, when the Emperor Constantine founded in 330 A. D. his Eastern Empire at Byzantium, while the Roman Empire in the West was disintegrating, and barbarians were overrunning Europe. With Constantine went artists and artisans, who at this vantage point between the East and the West were to build up the gay art of Byzantium. The peak was reached two hundred years later under the Emperor Justinian, who in addition to the famous Byzantine ivories, enamels, and textiles, introduced the silk industry, which had been entirely in the hands of the Persians.

But, for some reason, it has always been easier for peoples and influences to move from east to west than in the opposite direction. As the Dark Ages began to lift from over Europe, Byzantine workers and traders found their way back to Italy; Venetian ships, heavy with riches from the East—brocades, carpets, pottery, glass—piled their cargoes high on her busy quays. Many of these were Persian wares, from the land of Omar Khayyam, laden with the traditions of her various conquerors: Iranian, Parthian, Mohammedan, or Mongol. Meanwhile, the Moorish invaders of Spain brought with them the secrets of their glazed earthenware. And, all this time in Europe, certain arts—weaving, embroidery, illuminating, and the like—had been kept alive in the monasteries and convents, ready to be influenced by the work from the east, which was well on its way north and west.

P. R.

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PEMBROKE CASTLE IN WALES: *A Wood Engraving by William Haxworth*

THIS wood engraving by Mr. William Haxworth, depicting a view of Pembroke Castle, is one of a series of illustrations engraved for a book of Welsh scenes. This ancient stone fortress, which has frowned for nine centuries upon the turbulent Atlantic, occupies the most important fortified site on the Welsh coast, being at the most westerly point of the country and overlooking Milford Haven.

Mr. Haxworth's engraving gives some indication of the ruggedness of the Welsh coast line, which is washed by the St. George's Channel; even the dark fathoms of clear water are suggested in the narrow strip representing the inlet from the sea. The simplicity of this landscape engraving enhances the sense of wildness and isolation of this exposed corner of Wales. It is interesting to learn that the castle is undergoing restoration, since it is a relic of historic importance—a one-time stronghold besieged by Oliver Cromwell.

He Knew the Colour and Shape of Clouds

IT WAS a country, he said, of *clouds* and *stones*. Stone walls, gray clouds, stone-coloured sea-gulls on dark fields like fragments of white stone, and above these stony crags pinnacles of stone, needles of stone, piercing a stony sky. . . . Through this vale twisted the mountain torrent fighting with stones, letting its life be dominated by these piling stones that heaped themselves one on another, that fell in showers down the hillside, that at length perhaps choke the life of a stream and form a stony pathway that leads at last to new shapes of grass and moss and fern. The clouds feeding the stream, the streams fighting the stones, life moving ceaselessly from form to form, from pattern to pattern.

He learnt that it was impossible to live in this country, loving it, without having always in his heart the colour and shape of clouds. He knew all their patterns, forms and vagaries. He knew the clouds that flew in flags and pinions of flame and smoke over the brow of the hill, driven forward as though by gigantic bellows, he knew the moth-coloured clouds that with soft persistence gathered like great boneless birds around the peak of a hill, he knew the clouds of rose and silver that lay in little companies against a sky of jade in winter above the sun-drenched winter snow, he knew the fierce arrogant clouds of jet and indigo that leapt upon a pale sky and swallowed it, he knew the gay troops of cloud that danced and quivered around the sun. He knew the shining clouds that the moon, orange-ringed, gathered round her on a frosty night when the hoar glittered on the grass and the only sound under the black trees was the clatter of the running streams. The clouds were of themselves reason enough for him why this country was first for him in all the world.

He learned to know ash and oak, birch and thorn, holly and hazel. He knew about the cutting of the coppice woods for firewood. . . . He learned to know every variety of rain, from the stampede when it comes down like animals rushing a thicket to the murmur and whisper of a hesitating shower. He knew how sudden gusts would come as though someone threw a bucket of water at you, and again how it would be as though you walked down a staircase of rain, catching your breath for a pause, slowing up on the step's very edge, while the water trickled under you. . . .

He knew the dalesmen, their wives, sons, daughters, dogs, horses, and cows: he knew the Herdwick sheep, as though he were one of them. He knew the birds, the golden eagles, soon to be gone forever, the osprey, the dull heavy kite, the red-shanks and larks, the fishing cormorant. He felt like his own the flight of the peregrine, the black-and-white whitear, and the mocking little cry of the sandpiper as it flitted in front of him along the Lake's edge. The kingfisher and the moorhen spoke to him, one of rushing water, the other of pools so still that the reflection of a cloud on the surface was like a whisper. . . .

He savored in his nostrils, for a moment, the especial blend of rough soil, sharpened with the grey stone of some solitary farm blending with the bare outline of the rising hills beyond, cold and bleak, but strong and deeply true—that meeting of strength and austerity and richness that is Cumberland's gift to those who love her.—From "The Fortress," by HUGH WALPOLE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

'Happy Steadman'

AS A child living in the country, one made the most of small events; hence the yearly arrival of the sweep was a thrill in itself.

How eagerly we watched for the little donkey-cart, in which our sweep sat enthroned among his imposing array of sooty-black rods and brushes. His face was red and jolly—so jolly, in fact, that he went by the name of "Happy Steadman." The grown-ups always referred to him as "such a clean sweep." But to children he looked a dirty sweep, especially when he left the house bowed under his bag of soot.

The bag of soot was a great mystery. What did "Happy Steadman" do with it? He put it on his garden to make things grow—that was the answer. And immediately youthful minds pictured the sweep's garden, full of soot accumulated from all the chimneys in the district, a black garden indeed and not at all a nice one to play in.

"Happy Steadman's" method of sweeping chimneys was the usual one of pushing up a round brush, and adding lengths of rod until the brush appeared at the top of the chimney accompanied by a cloud of soot. This was a spectacle worth waiting any length of time to see.

Methods of cleaning chimneys vary, however. In some parts of England, cottage people tie thorn-branches to a rope; a man on the roof, and another in the room below, then pull this up and down until the vent is cleared. This is quite easily managed in some of the old, low dwellings with wide chimneys. Again, some people merely throw a thimbleful of gunpowder into the hot coals, and up flies the soot! Needless to say this can only be practiced in the country, and care is taken to see that no washings are hanging out while the operation is being performed.

On farms in Scotland, in the old days, a bundle of straw was gathered together, a rope attached, and the whole mass was let down from the top of the chimney to the bottom. In the Highlands, heather no doubt was used in place of straw, as it is in so many other ways in those rock-covered districts. There the short, wide chimney, with its peat-burning fireplace, would be easily cleaned.

The yearly sweeping of our chimneys has now lost its early thrill; but the breath of spring in the air, and the voice of the sweep calling in the street still brings back a vision of "Happy Steadman," his brush twirling merrily on the roof top, and his little gray donkey tied to a tree at the door. It is a long time now since the sweep and his donkey-cart departed together down our road, making their way home to the little house where a board over the door proclaimed to all customers this cheerful legend:

"Happy Steadman, he lives here;
He sweeps chimneys far and near.
If anyone should wish to call,
He will oblige them one and all."

E. F.

White Nights and Yellow Days

WINTER lingers in Peking
With a sculptured purity:
Over the sterile marble fields
The sun sweeps yellow, like blown fire,
And the white moon flows like a river.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

The Pale Peaks of Carrara

FAR in the depths of voiceless skies,
Where calm and cold the stars are strewed,
The peaks of pale Carrara rise,
Nor sound of storm, nor whirlwind rude
Can break their chill of marble solitude. . . .

JOHN RUSKIN, in "The Hills of Carrara."

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ENTERTAIN a sense of displeasure over the conduct of an offender is resentment; to forgive is to relinquish resentment. When the Apostle Peter came to the Master and asked, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" Jesus' reply was, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." From this answer it is clear that the Master's teaching requires that resentment be eradicated. The necessity is to forget the offense by remembering good. The prophet Jeremiah represents God as saying, "I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more." God imparts that consciousness to which evil is unknown.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 329), "The pardon of divine mercy is the destruction of error." Nothing short of the annihilation of error or sin can fulfill the demands of scientific forgiveness. This may require continued attention. Does not Jesus' answer to Peter, as quoted above, indicate that the Master's followers are to spare no effort necessary to accomplish this end? It cannot mean that they may temporize with evil or embrace it. Rather does Christian Science teach the possibility and the method of abiding in that spiritual wisdom which finds no satisfaction in evil, or in the specious suggestion that the indulgence of evil becomes harmless to one who argues that all is good.

Christian Science shows that forgiveness is not a superficial process, or a state of self-deception. It is more than a release from responsibility extended by one person to another, even though that release be sought and graciously granted. It is not a mere form and ceremony between persons. It implies a deep and lasting repentance, a regeneration in individual thinking. All thinkers and doers are answerable in this matter to divine Principle, and the operation of this Principle will not release anyone from this regenerating process whereby they shall all know God, "from the least of them unto the greatest of them." "Being destroyed," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 339), "sin needs no other form of forgiveness."

It is possible truly to forgive and to obtain forgiveness only as one understands reality, namely, God, good, and man as His image and likeness. As the mathematician excludes errors in proportion to his understanding and application of the rules of mathematics, as the musician eliminates discord from his own work in the degree that he approximates the understanding of musical harmony, so the follower of Christ Jesus is able effectively to forgive in proportion to his demonstrable knowledge of God as divine Principle. He forgives as he destroys resentment through the understanding of Christian Science, by perceiving the mindlessness of evil and the allness of God, good; also, by accepting no other consciousness of man and the universe than that which God imparts. Thus he gains the answer to his prayer, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

In order to forgive it is not necessary to wait for an offender to request forgiveness. Resentment should be challenged without delay. "The Christian Scientist," writes Mrs. Eddy (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 20), "is alone with his own being and with the reality of things." To know forgiveness, either for himself or for others, his thoughts must be in accord with divine Principl.; then he will experience the resultant blessings. He need not spend his time waiting, hoping for, and perchance despairing of a millennium.

That forgiveness is reached primarily through one's own rather than another's reformation does not imply a selfish or self-centered philosophy. Christian Science inculcates the removal from one's own thinking of all that defaces the Christ-image. The blessing of this process to others is unlimited. Since the liberation of mankind is to be gained by letting in the light of Truth and Love, any individual instance of this will be beneficial to all. This implies the elimination entirely of whatever error in one's own experience obscures the truth, or tempts one to neglect the present footsteps necessary for his spiritual welfare. "Thou shalt not . . . put a stumblingblock before the blind, but shalt fear thy God: I am the Lord."

Whatever this stumblingblock may be, whether a besetting error, lack of helpful activity, or anxiety and resentment over the spiritual dullness of another, it can be removed through Christ, Truth. To forgive is to "first cast out the beam out of thine own eye;" and "then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." To forgive is to mind one's own business in the work of overcoming, and to do this with such thoroughness as to equip oneself to be of practical benefit to others, for "if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Przebaczenie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ŻYWIENIE urazy z powodu postępowania winowajcy jest zawziętością, przebaczenie jest wyzbyciem się zawziętości. Gdy Apostoł Piotr przystąpił do Nauczyciela i zapytał: „Panie! ile razy, jeżeli brat mój przeciwko mnie grzeszyć będzie, mam mu odpuścić? Czy aż do siedmiu razy?" Jezus odpowiedział: „Mówię ci: nie do siedmiu razy, ale aż do siedemdziesiąt razy siedem." Rzecz jasna, iż z odpowiedzi Mistrza wypływa, że nauka jego wymaga, aby zawziętość została wykorzeniona. Niezbędne jest zapominać winy, pamiętając o dobru. Prorok Jeremijasz przedstawia Boga jako mówiącego: „Miłościw będę nieprawościom ich, a grzechów ich nie wspomnę więcej". Bóg udziela świadomości, której zło jest nieznane.

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma świętego) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Miłosierdzia boskiego przebaczenie jest zniszczeniem błędu" (str. 329). Nic, prócz zniweczenia błędu lub grzechu, nie może zadośćuczynić wymaganiom odpuszczania naukowego. Może to wymagać bezustannej baczności. Czy powyższa odpowiedź Jezusa, jaką dał Piotrowi, nie wskazuje na to, że naśladowcy Nauczyciela nie powinni żałować żadnych wysiłków, niezbędnych do osiągnięcia tego celu? Nie może to oznaczać, aby oni mieli godzić się ze złem do czasu lub przyjąć zło. Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy raczej możliwości i metody przebywania w takiej mądrości duchowej, która nie znajduje zadowolenia w złu, ani w obłudnej sugestji, że pobłażanie złu staje się nieskodliwe dla tego, kto utrzymuje, że wszystko jest dobre.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska pokazuje, że przebaczenie nie jest płytkim procesem ani stanem oszukiwania samego siebie. Przebaczenie oznacza więcej niż zwolnienie z odpowiedzialności jednej osoby przez drugą, choćby się nawet starano o to zwolnienie i gdyby go nawet łaskawie udzielono. Nie jest też ono czczą formą lub ceremonją pomiędzy dwiema osobami. Ono zawiera głęboką i trwałą skruchę, odrodzenie w indywidualnem myśleniu. Wszyscy myśliciele i czyniciele odpowiedzialni są w tej sprawie przed Zasadą boską, a działanie tej Zasady nie uwolni nikogo od procesu odradzającego, dzięki któremu wszyscy poznają Boga „od najmniejszego z nich aż do największego z nich". Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Grzech zniszczony nie potrzebuje żadnej innej formy przebaczenia" (*ibid.*, str. 339).

Można prawdziwie przebaczyć lub uzyskać przebaczenie tylko wtedy, gdy się rozumie rzeczywistość, mianowicie Boga, dobro, i człowieka, jako Jego obraz i podobieństwo. Jak matematyk prostuje błędy w miarę swego rozumienia i stosowania reguł matematyki, a muzyk usuwa dysharmonję ze swego dzieła o ile przybliża się do zrozumienia harmonji muzycznej, tak i naśladowca Chrystusa Jezusa zdolny jest do skutecznego przebaczania odpowiednio do swej dowodnej znajomości Boga, jako Zasady boskiej. Odpuszcza on winę niszcząc zawziętość przez zrozumienie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, kiedy postrzega bezrozumność zła a wszystkość Boga, dobra, oraz gdy nie przyjmuje innej wiadomości o człowieku i wszechświecie niż ta, której Bóg udziela. W ten sposób modlitwa jego: „I odpuść nam nasze winy, jako i my odpuszczamy naszym winowajcom",—zostaje wysłuchana.

Z przebaczeniem nie trzeba zwlekać, aż winowajca będzie o nie prosił. Zawziętość należy odrzucać bez zwłoki. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Chrześcijanin Naukowiec pozostaje jedynie ze swem własnem istnieniem i z rzeczywistością rzeczy" (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, str. 20). Myśli jego muszą być zgodne z Zasadą boską, aby sam on mógł doznać odpuszczenia, czy też odpuścić innym; wtedy doświadczy on wynikających stąd błogosławieństw. Nie potrzebuje on spędzać czasu na wyczekiwaniu, na spodziewaniu się tysiąclecia, a może nawet na powątpiewaniu o niem.

To, że przebaczenie osiąga się zwłaszcza przez swoją własną poprawę, a nie kogoś innego, nie stanowi filozofji ani samolubnej, ani na sobie skoncentrowanej. Wiedza Chrześcijańska nauczа usuwania z naszej myśli wszystkiego, co zaciera obraz Chrystusa. Dla drugich błogosławieństwo takiego procesu myślenia jest bezgraniczne. Skoro oswobodzenie ludzkości ma być osiągnięte przez wpuszczanie światła Prawdy i Miłości, to każdy indywidualny wypadek będzie dobroczynny dla wszystkich. Oznacza to całkowite wykluczenie każdego błędu, któryby zaciemniał prawdę w naszych własnych doświadczeniach lub pobudzał nas do zaniedbywania natychmiastowych kroków, niezbędnych dla naszej pomyślności duchowej. „Przed ślepym nie kładź zawady, ale bój się Boga Twego, Jam Pan".

Bez względu na to, czy zawadą tą jest napastujący błąd, brak pomocnej czynności, czy też niepokój i zawziętość, spowodowana czyjąś duchową tępotą, daje się ją usunąć przez Chrystusa, Prawdę. Odpuszczać—znaczy wyjąć „pierwej belkę z oka swego," a wtedy przejrzeć, aby wyjąć „źdźbło z oka brata swego". Odpuszczać—znaczy baczyć na swe własne sprawy w pracy pokonywania i czynić to z taką dokładnością, aby zaopatrzyć się, by stać się użytecznem dobrodziejstwem dla innych, gdyż „jeżeli ślepy ślepego prowadzi, obadwa w dół wpadną".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Song Will Return

SONG will return once more
To the ways long still,
To the hush of the wintry woods,
To the brook by the hill.

Gay will the robin play
His banjo tunes,
The lyrics his comrades loved
In vanished Junes.

The thrush in the darkening eve,
Where the thickets blur,
Will sing while the twilight world
Is listener.

The brook that the winter stilled
Will try his flute,
And the glens will be glad with song
That long were mute.

Song will return once more,
To still ways bring
The music that sings fore'er
In the heart of Spring!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Seats for Cabinet in Congress Brought Near Point of Action By Pledge of House Hearings

Plan Indorsed in Turn by Taft, Wilson and Hughes Would Give Closer Contact Between the Executive and Legislative Branches

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Should members of the President's Cabinet have floor seats in Congress?

"Yes," says Representative Byron B. Harlan (D) of Ohio.

"No," says Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts.

"We'll hold hearings on the matter," says Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

And so a proposal, that has been agitated off and on ever since the Constitution was written, that has had the indorsement of recent Presidents, of two select committees sitting in 1864 and in 1881, and that incorporates the practice of parliamentary governments everywhere, will once more be brought before the public for discussion, possibly even for action.

Popular Interest

The need for closer contact between the Executive and the Legislature has been argued with growing conviction in recent years, particularly since the days of Herbert Hoover, when the White House seemed constantly at odds with the Legislature, and more recently with the New Deal, and its efforts to carry Congress along with it.

As a mere matter of convenience the proposal has been recommended, too, so that members of the Cabinet could tell to the whole legislative chamber what they now are occasionally called upon to tell to individual committees. A final argument has been the intensification of popular interest which would follow the appearance of high executive officers in the halls of Congress to give point to debate, answer questions, and defend the Administration's viewpoint.

On the other hand, Representative Treadway in a recent floor rebuttal of Representative Harlan's arguments, contends that the situation is satisfactory as it is, and that Congress needs no interference from the Executive to carry on its work.

Constitutional Issue

Constitutional questions are involved. The Constitution specifically says, "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during its continuance in office." This does not prevent a nonvoting attendance of Cabinet members, however.

President Taft recommended floor seats for Cabinet members in his last annual message. Woodrow Wilson as far back as 1893 deplored the "degree of separation now maintained between executive and legislative branches of our government"; a select congressional committee in 1864 and another in 1881, each recommended the step.

In 1924 Charles E. Hughes wrote: "We can preserve the advantages of stability and enhance the opportunities of executive leadership, not by overriding the cherished prerogatives of the Congress, or by attempting to gain an illicit advantage for that leadership, but by having a recognized contact through the regular admission of Cabinet officers to the floor of both houses. . . . . It would not be difficult to arrange the mechanism of such contact if its importance were recognized."

Government Loses Weirton Steel Case

(Continued from Page 1)

within their scope the entire economic life of the country."

The opinion also says:

The reductio ad absurdum process of reasoning of the Supreme Court—that regulating manufacture involved the regulation of all industry—was held to demonstrate the conclusion that the Constitution did not give to Congress the power to regulate manufacture. The authority of these four cases of the Supreme Court stands and must continue to stand until the Constitution is amended. Their application to the business of defendant is quite certain.

Weirton Steel Case One of Hardest Fought In New Deal Category

By the Associated Press

The Weirton case was generally regarded as one of the most important tests of the labor guarantee provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Government instituted the proceedings nearly a year ago and lost the first skirmish when Judge Nields refused to issue a preliminary injunction, holding that under the Norris-LaGuardia Act a hearing with witnesses in open court was necessary.

The trial began last October and lasted about seven weeks.

The Government contended the employees representation plan, or so-called company union, did not adequately serve the purposes of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act because it did not permit collective bargaining by the employees through representatives of their own choosing.

It was argued that the company instituted the employees' organization, financed it and conducted a campaign of intimation against employees desirous of affiliation with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The company employs normally about 14,000 men in Weirton and Clarksburg, W. Va., and in Steubenville, Ohio.

Claimed Coercion Used

Weirton counsel countered with claims that the Amalgamated officers used coercion, including a threat that workers had to join at the time of organization or it would cost them $50 later.

It also has contended the Amalgamated demanded a "closed shop"—whereby the company could employ only Amalgamated members—and the Weirton lawyers held that the act did not provide for it.

On the constitutional issue, the company took the position that Congress cannot regulate commerce not of an interstate or foreign nature, that its relationship with the workers was not a part of interstate commerce, and that, therefore, any interpretation which would bring that relationship under provisions of NIRA's Section 7A made the act unconstitutional.

Constitutional opposition also was based on the due process of law provisions of the nation's fundamental law.

Weirton attorneys also challenged the legal status of the National Labor Board and questioned its right to interfere with the employees' balloting. It denied breaking an agreement with the Labor Board and held that the board itself violated an understanding by altering the rules for an employees' election.

Board's Plan Ignored

The board was to have supervised an election of collective bargaining representatives in December, 1933, but because the rules for it laid down by the board violated the election plan of the employees, the board's plan was ignored. Representatives favorable to the company plan were elected.

The decision refutes the federal attorney's contention that the company was prevented from raising constitutional questions because it signed the steel industry code and accepted its benefits. Weirton counsel replied that the code and the act would be forced upon the company, anyhow, and that the voluntary signing was no argument against its position.

Testimony given at the hearing was contradictory in fact in many respects.

Employees friendly to the Amalgamated swore that company officials used coercive tactics to sway them toward the company plan.

There were more than 100 witnesses. The Weirton officials and scores of employees favoring the company plan denied the coercion and accused Amalgamated leaders of employing those tactics.

The company's defense stressed the strike action taken by the Amalgamated during the fall of 1933. Amalgamated officers denied violence or any form of intimidation in connection with the strike.

Government Plans To Appeal Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Act dearest to both labor and the progressive element in Congress.

Invalidation of 7A, it was immediately pointed out in labor circles, would leave American industry free to resort to any means whatsoever to destroy the union labor organizations. With collective bargaining rights declared unconstitutional even in steel mills, labor's right to organize would be narrowed in scope to such industries as transportation where there is no question as to the industry's status in interstate commerce.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho voiced the general expectation that the decision, unless promptly reversed by the higher courts, would provide great impetus to passage of the new Wagner labor bill, which would outlaw the company-dominated union and confirm labor's complete collective bargaining rights.

Such is labor strength in Congress that any permanent denial of such rights even in the limited field of interstate commerce is considered unthinkable here. If the courts fail to reverse the decision, Congress can with almost complete certainty be expected to repair the damage of the Delaware decision. Section 7A was labor's slice in the New Deal pie. It was the offset to alleviation of the antitrust laws for industry. They balanced each other and in the opinion of most NRA experts both are required to preserve a fair balance.

Had Judge Nields based his decision on the contention that the company union in the Weirton plants does not constitute a violation of 7A, the Administration would undoubtedly have been slow to carry the case farther. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings was of the opinion when first asked to prosecute the case that there was not sufficient evidence of any denial of the rights of collective bargaining to justify going into the courts.

The decision follows by five days a ruling in Alabama that the sale of surplus power by the TVA is unconstitutional. That decision struck very close to President Roosevelt's heart and will undoubtedly be contested with the greatest possible vigor. The present decision does not involve a point considered quite so vital by the Administration, but is likely to stir greater response in Congress.

'Ghost Writer' Award Of $10,000 Affirmed

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Appellate Court affirmed Feb. 25 a judgment of $10,000 against Arthur W. Cutten, which was awarded to John R. Mauff for service as a "ghost writer." The decision was 2 to 1.

Mr. Mauff was awarded $10,000 in Circuit Court last March 17. Mr. Cutten appealed, asserting through counsel that Mr. Mauff's services were worth only $2500. The sum involved included payment for articles written for newspapers, magazines and trade journals. The court's decision said in part: "The term 'Ghost Writer' seems to express well the nature of the services performed by plaintiff for defendant."

Leaves Employees Free, Steel Company Head Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, parent organization of the company which won a victory over the Government in Wilmington today over Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, expressed gratification at the ruling and said it had been anticipated by the management.

"It is a complete vindication of our constant position," Mr. Weir said, "that we have never in any way influenced or dominated our employees in the operation of their employee representation plan; that at all times they have had complete freedom of action and have conducted their organization according to their own ideas.

"It also decides the legality of the employee representation plan and its outstanding value to employees in the matter of collective bargaining with their employers."

Loosens Yoke on Labor, Weirton Counsel Says

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27 (AP)—Earl F. Reed, counsel for the Weirton Steel Company, today termed Federal Judge F. P. Nields' decision on Section 7-A of NRA as "encouragement to workers who desire to handle their own affairs free from the control and exploitation of labor leaders."

"Congress," he said, "never intended to force the workers of the country under the domination of the American Federation of Labor and the court's opinion recognizes the employee representation as an effective means of collective bargaining."

Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, said he was "naturally disappointed," but declined to comment on the decision until he has opportunity to study the text.

Authors Speak in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 27—The authors Sewell Ford, Carl Harriman, Will Payne, Joseph Lincoln and John Higinbotham gave talks at the "Author's Night" program of the St. Petersburg art center.

Labor Salutes a Temple of Its Own

Upper Right Inset © Underwood. Others: Wide World

New Department of Labor Building in Washington

Upper Right—William Green, President American Federation of Labor. Lower Left—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Center—The New Labor Building.

Bank Aid Queries Barred in Mellon Tax Hearing

Concern Found Selling for $1 Notes Bought for $160,000

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27 (AP)—Objections by counsel for Andrew W. Mellon to further questioning by government attorneys about the help given member banks of the Mellbank Corporation during the 1932 banking crisis were sustained by Chairman Ernest H. Van Vossan of the Board of Tax Appeals today.

To recall the situation briefly, the board is conducting an inquiry into Mr. Mellon's income tax return for 1931. The Government undertakes to prove that he owes $3,089,000; and Mr. Mellon claims a refund of $139,000.

Deduction Claimed

Government Counsel Robert H. Jackson brought from Mr. Mellon's secretary, Howard M. Jackson—on the witness stand now for the sixth day—that the Mellbank Corporation purchased a series of charged-off notes from a member bank for $168,000 and later sold the notes back to the member for $1. The Government contended that a tax deduction of $166,000 was claimed on the transaction.

In earlier cross-examination, Mr. Jackson brought out that Mr. Mellon, while in London as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, kept in touch with his financial transactions by cable and telephone. From a series of 16 cablegrams between the financier and his office in Pittsburgh, the witness said one series referred to the purchase of 2000 shares of Pittsburgh Coal Company preferred stock at a price of $20.

Cable Transactions

Mr. Johnson said he had cabled to Mr. Mellon, making the offer, and had received authorization for the purchase. Later, Mr. Johnson cabled that he was offered another block of 6500 shares at the same price, but he asserted that Mr. Mellon advised him he did not want to make such a purchase at the time. The witness added that Mr. Mellon advised him, if pressed to make a bid, to offer to buy at $16.

The cablegrams were exchanged in December, 1932. Transatlantic telephone bills from March, 1932, to March, 1933, were produced for identification, to be offered for evidence later, if deemed necessary.

Mellbank Deals

In his questioning about the Mellbank Corporation, Mr. Jackson contended that it had connections with Mellon banks, and that it "has everything in the world to do" with the income tax case.

Will NRA Face Friend or Foe?

Bank Hearings to Attract 'Stars'

Indian Bureau's Funds Trimmed

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Administration dug deeper into its trenches today as another challenge to constitutionality of its legislation blazed out from Delaware, a senatorial investigation of NRA was still being pressed, and the Senate was still in controversy over the work relief bill.

Things are expected to pick up with President Roosevelt's return tomorrow, but in the meantime only routine tasks are being accomplished. Of farthest-reaching import, however, was the series of consultations beginning here today with Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy of the Philippines to thresh out more equitable implementation of the Tydings-McDuffie independence act.

* * *

Who Will Investigate NRA? It isn't a question of investigating NRA—it's a question of who will do the investigating that perplexes the Senate. That somebody will investigate, everyone agrees. It makes a great difference, however, whether scrutiny is in the hands of friends or foes.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota are hostile to NRA. So is Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, who has already split with President Roosevelt on the work-relief bill. The McCarran-Nye resolution would establish a select committee to do all the investigating. This by no means pleases the Administration.

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee and strong supporter of the New Deal, announced unequivocal opposition on behalf of himself and committee to the select committee idea, maintaining that since NRA had been started under Finance Committee auspices, the Finance Committee should play the part of friendly inquisitor now. There was no intention of "whitewash," he explained. A select committee would only delay and hamper the Finance Committee, he said, in its consideration of changes in NIRA advocated by the President.

* * *

Glass to Call Bank Hearings: The liveliest hearings yet in prospect for Congress are likely to be those on the pending Administration banking bill to be called shortly by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

The hearings will be exciting in themselves, in view of the widespread and radical changes in the basic banking structure they propose; they will get interest from the vivid character of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Glass, and finally they will bring to the capital a galaxy of financial stars not dissimilar (it is believed) to the stock market hearings at which J. Pierpont Morgan appeared. The hearings will begin within a week or 10 days.

Mr. Glass spent yesterday making out a list of financial men who want to be heard, and another list as he described it, of financial men whom he wants to hear. Pungency is added to the situation by the fact that Marriner S. Eccles, the acting but as yet unconfirmed governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will probably be a witness, while at the same time, Mr. Glass is inquiring into Mr. Eccles's own qualifications for his newly acquired post.

Mr. Eccles believes in a degree of centralized banking which certainly does not coincide with Mr. Glass's own views; the Virginian, however, does not let personal pique stand in the way of his decisions, and clashes which he has had with Mr. Eccles in the past are not expected to interfere with his confirmation. Mr. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and J. F. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, will also be called.

* * *

Indian Bureau Funds: An Indian Bureau under heavy fire for allegedly manipulating tribal elections in favor of the so-called "self-government" experiment devised by Commissioner John Collier saw its funds for carrying out this program sharply curtailed as the new Department of the Interior supply bill was introduced in the House.

All in all, the bill gives the Department $12,673,390 more to spend than it had for the current year. With the single exception of the Office of Education, every bureau received an increase. Education, however, is to have $4,781,220, which is $85,581 less than it got for 1935. The total for the entire Department is $58,775,656. Last year it was $62,073,065.

Actually the Indian Bureau had a good rise along with the others. But it had asked for $6,358,658 more than it got this year, and the budget had recommended this amount. In the meantime tribal elections were being held on "self-government" and the bureau decided that wherever a majority of eligible voters in a tribe failed to record a "no" vote the experiment should carry.

It thus happened that in some instances a majority of those voting were opposed, but the tribe was recorded as approving. In other instances the vote, although favorable, amounted to a small minority of eligible voters. Here also the tribe was recorded as approving.

With criticism piling up in Congress over their rather peculiar method of estimating the results of an election the Appropriations Committee decided the $6,000,000 was a bit high and trimmed the Indian Bureau increase down to $3,000,000, along with a recommendation that the self-government program be put on an "experimental basis," for the time being.

* * *

Eliminating Mrs. Roosevelt: Mrs. William A. Becker, chairman of national defense for the Daughters of the American Revolution, has taken steps to eliminate Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as an issue in the forthcoming election in which she and Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, of Tennessee, will compete for the office of president-general of the nation-wide patriotic organization.

Her indorsement of the volume "The Red Network," listing Mrs. Roosevelt as a radical, was used without her permission, Mrs. Becker explains. She wants the membership of the D. A. R. to know that her letter about the book was written only as an acknowledgment of the receipt before she knew Mrs. Roosevelt's name was mentioned.

She did not authorize the use on the book jacket of her letter of last summer stating "the information is very valuable and I hope it will stimulate many people to think more about the destructive agencies in our midst. I will be very glad to place a review of it in the next issue of my 'National Defense News,' which will be out about the middle of August. I will also be glad to recommend your book to interested inquirers."

Mrs. Becker said today, "I concur with Mrs. Magna, president-general, D. A. R., in expressing my hearty disapproval of distributing in the name of the D. A. R. society printed matter which has to do with the tearing down of personal character; the national defense committee deals with issues and not personalities."

Labor Has Fling At Dedication Of Its New Building

Secretary Perkins Proves Perfect Hostess and Good Time Was Had by All

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and, as such, the first woman member of the Cabinet, contributed something new in the way of official house warmings yesterday when the new Department of Labor building was dedicated.

Beginning with "Alexander's Ragtime Band," played by the United Mine Workers' Band of West Virginia, which entertains picket lines during strikes, and ending with singing by the audience of "I've Been Working on de Railroad," followed by "America, the Beautiful," the ceremony was planned and executed in honor of the laboring men of the United States.

Thirty-nine separate labor organizations were represented and 14 state Federations of Labor sent delegations to attend the gathering held in the enormous white-and-gold government auditorium which adjoins the Labor Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission building in the new federal triangle. They sat side by side with the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps. President Roosevelt sent a letter regretting his absence.

Good Time Was Had by All

After formal addresses in which Miss Perkins and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, hailed the new edifice as symbolic of the improved status of the American worker, the audience was entertained with Irish songs sung by James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, with folk songs by the United Textile Workers from the Carolinas and with Negro spirituals sung by the messengers in the Department of Labor. L. Camilieri, conductor of the People's Chorus of New York, led the audience in song.

After the ceremony the guests thronged through the new home of labor, described by Miss Perkins as "quite equal to the buildings of the Golden Age." Special displays of art and sculpture concerning the working man had been arranged, as well as exhibits of the department's activities.

In a place of honor in the front lobby of the new building were bronze heads of "Mother" Jones, labor leader in the coal and steel industry, and Andrew Furuseth, pioneer organizer of seamen. Both are the handiwork of Jo Davidson and were borrowed especially for the occasion.

When Miss Perkins came to the Cabinet she blue-penciled plans for the new building in order to have more money spent on nonskid floors and the latest type of indirect lighting instead of glistening floors and brilliant chandeliers. She tried to have the Secretary's private elevator eliminated but found that it would cost too much to tear out the shaft already built.

Compared with offices of some other Cabinet members in the new Government buildings, Miss Perkins' office is modest, but compared with the room she has been occupying in the rented building on G Street it is sumptuous. It is paneled in softly tinted oak and furnished in green leather. Adjoining is a green tiled bathroom. Miss Perkins had a fireplace installed to look cheery and asked especially for some electric outlets so she can cook for her guests on winter afternoons when she chooses.

Bolivia Accuses Paraguay Of Buying Gas Bombs

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Bolivian War Ministry today charged Paraguay with authorizing the use of poison gas in the Chaco war.

"In these moments," the Ministry's communiqué said, "purchase of many tons of gas bombs and grenades is being effected in Germany, the Paraguayan Government planning to put them into use March 20." Small quantities of "iperita" gas, described as corrosive in effect, already have been sent to the front, the War Ministry said.

Morgan Miniatures on Ivory Scheduled for London Auction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—About 900 miniatures on ivory will be offered to the highest bidder at Christie's in London next May in the further disbursement of J. Pierpont Morgan art treasures and land holdings to bring the estate to "more manageable form." Two Long Island properties are now on the market and $1,500,000 worth of oil paintings already have been sold by order of the financier.

The catalogue for the auction of miniatures will list several portraits by Holbein, signaling the rarity of the collection and work by Fragonard, Watteau, Clouet, Cooper, Isabey, Cosway and other miniaturists over the period from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

The multitude of tiny portraits was assembled by the elder Mr. Morgan, father of the present head of the house, between 1890 and 1910, and, before reduced by gifts to museums and private sales, was valued as high as $60 million. Its worth is now placed by experts at $600,000.

Among the famous items is "The Armada Jewel," by Nicholas Hilliard, 1580, a medallion whose front face is a gold plaque modeled in high relief in a profile bust of Queen Elizabeth. The other side, displaying an enamel representation of the Ark on a calm sea, opens to disclose a miniature of the Queen in Gouache. This is believed to have been made at the command of Queen Elizabeth and presented by her to Sir Francis Walshingham, who figured prominently in the defense of England against the Spanish armada in 1588.

There is also what was said to be the only miniature executed by Jean Antoine Watteau—"Group of Five Persons in a Landscape"—on a surface 2 by 3¾ inches, a full length figure of Marie Antoinette by Dumont, examples of the work of Kucharski, many Fragonard miniatures of children and examples of the works of Cosway, including an unfinished portrait of Mme. du Barry, painted in London in 1791.

Announcement at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s offices here gives as the reason for scheduling the auction at Christie's that the London market is recognized as the center for this kind of art.

Indiana Kills Betting Bill

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27 (AP)—A bill designed to permit parimutuel betting on horse races in Indiana was killed by the House of the General Assembly yesterday, 46 to 50.

Shilling for a Cow Bid at Edinburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A BID of one shilling was offered for a cow at an Edinburgh sale recently. The sale was held at Forkenford Dairy, Craigmillar, near Edinburgh, where the owner, Mrs. Paterson, keeps a herd of 31 cows.

Mrs. Paterson refused to pay a fine of £5 imposed for the failure to make returns as provided by the Milk Marketing scheme. The authorities ordered an auction. So much sympathy was felt for her stand that the small bid of one shilling was all that could be got from the members of the trade who attended the sale. And the cow was withdrawn.

Utilities Press Power Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

elimination of the holding companies would impair the services of the industry to the public; and "will imperil the soundness of the American economic system."

Power Yardstick Plan Retained by LaGuardia Despite Utility's Offer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Mayor LaGuardia today held determinedly to his plan to set up a municipal "yardstick" for electric power and refused to be dazzled by an offer by the Consolidated Gas Company, parent New York City utility concern, for a sweeping reduction in rates for city services. A similar proposal, it was learned, is before the Federal Government in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr.

The reduction, reliably reported to amount to 25 per cent of the current consumed, is a further phase of the effort by the utility network here to offset plans by the Washington Administration and the City of New York to construct their own plants to supply their electric needs and at the same time serve as gauge for fair consumer rates in this area.

At City Hall, however, the proposition met with little enthusiasm from the Mayor, who refused to give it even "the dignity of the term 'offer,'" and declared he would accept no proposal that did not appear to help the consumers as well as to city services.

"I'll take it for the entire city," he said, "and by that I mean the residents."

Saving of $2,650,000

In its latest concession to the "cheap power" drive, the utility group, it was learned, does not even hold out for the demand that has accompanied all previous overtures that the federal and city governments scrap their own power plant plans in return for the drastic reduction scheme.

It was indicated that cuts under the new offer would run as high as 40 per cent on some types of service and would save about $150,000 a year on the federal light and power bill here, and $2,500,000 on the city bill.

While the proposal by the Consolidated was fowarded to Washington by Rear Admiral Reuben E. Bakenhus, U. S. N., public works officer for this district, and has been before Mayor LaGuardia for a fortnight, no indication that it had been made was had until Maurice P. Davidson, commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, speaking before the Brooklyn Kiwanis Club yesterday, declared the city had won its fight with the utilities and indicated that the victory was shown in an offer by the Consolidated to reduce its rates to an amount between 30 and 40 per cent.

Sharp Rise in Offers

The company had originally offered a 12½ per cent reduction in federal bills, but this was rejected, Mr. Davidson continued. Then they increased the offer to 30 per cent, and again this was rejected, because the city "could not understand why it should pay 5.7 a kilowatt hour for electricity for street lighting when it cost the companies only 1.8 per cent to carry that amount to the foot of a lamp post."

"A reduction in rates to the city will inevitably lead to a reduction in rates for the individual consumer," he said. "It will mean a more widespread use of electricity and, if the companies can only see it, a greater profit to the utilities.

"The steps taken so far have been to the great credit of the city. They mean that the city is no longer at the mercy of the utilities. If the city gets a square deal, it will co-operate. If we do not get a square deal, we will keep up the fight."

Persons close to the Mayor said that even were the offer by the Consolidated company accepted, Major LaGuardia would press for the construction of five "yardstick" plants here, which would serve the double purpose of making the city independent of privately owned utilities in the future and also a measuring rod on rates.

Pittsburgh Rate Cuts Will Save $1,281,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27—Reductions amounting to $1,281,000 in Pittsburgh's annual light bill were announced by the Duquesne Light Company, today, following conferences between company officials, members of City Council and the Public Service Commission in Harrisburg.

The new schedule, to go into effect on May 1, cuts current cost for residential, commercial and industrial and street lighting. It also simplifies the method of continuing charges.

Ninety-five per cent of all residential customers of the company will be affected by the reduction, and between 35 and 90 per cent of the commercial group will be benefited, according to an announcement by Frank R. Phillips, president of the utility concern.

Research Into Noise

Two University of Michigan research men have concluded that good students read without noticing minor disturbances around them.

Figures Are Given To Show Navy Can Cut Cost of Ships

Senate Committee Claims $2,350,000 Possible on One Cruiser

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—A proposal that the Government build its own warships to save the taxpayer bills for bonding and supervising private companies was proposed today by Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, while the Senate Munitions Committee questioned officials of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Senator Bone chided the shipbuilders for having "persisted in preaching a doctrine that it is unpatriotic and immoral for the Government to build its own ships."

"The Government," he declared, "is supporting your yard and it might as well operate its own yards, more to escape many expenses necessary under the present system. I am sorry that there is not more sympathy with that viewpoint in the navy itself."

$2,350,000 on One Cruiser

The committee has evidence from navy officials estimating that they could have built the cruiser Northampton in 1927 for $2,350,000 less than was charged the Government by private yards. Additional charges not counted in the navy's estimate such as taxes, bonds, and so forth would have amounted to not more than $500,000, it has been testified.

S. W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, said today that his company allowed for a profit of $938,000, or 10.2 per cent, in its estimate on the Northampton, but actually made $2,200,000, or 25.4 per cent, because of the co-operation of the "big three" on designs that year. Newport News Shipbuilding Company officials testified last week that they had made a 35 per cent profit on the two cruisers they were awarded the same year.

War Profits Bill Up

Meanwhile, House action was assured on the McSwain bill to take the profits out of war. After testimony today from the sponsor of the bill that consideration of the bill has been requested by President Roosevelt, the Rules Committee agreed to permit the measure to come up.

Profits mounting as high as 57.1 per cent during the war years were charged to six shipbuilding subsidiaries of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation by Senate committee investigators. The committee's record showed a profit of 13 per cent on net invested capital in 1917, which jumped to 56.6 per cent in 1918; 57.1 per cent in 1919; and fell back to 20 per cent in 1920 and 30.4 per cent in 1921.

Objects to Figures

F. A. Shick comptroller objected to the committee's figures which did not include in invested capital $32,000,000 advanced without interest to tthe company by the Government during the war. Mr. Shick insisted that the company actualy made less than 10 per cent profit on the total volume of work it did during the war, although the stockholders of the company received a 30 per cent return on their investment because of the capital added by the Government.

Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator, suggested:

"In time of war then, all you have to do is to borrow practically all your capital from the Government without interest and make practically no profits on which to pay taxes."

Bid Only on One Ship

Mr. Wakeman was questioned closely on 1927 activities of his company when it bid low enough to get one cruiser, but did not cut its profit bargin low enough on a two-cruiser bid to get both. The Bethlehem yards att he time were in need of work, it was shown.

"Why did you not try for two-cruisers?" Mr. Raushenbush inquired.

"We were concentrating on one, but would take two at the price we set," Mr. Wakeman answered.

"Were you pretty sure of getting one cruiser?" he was asked.

Just "Educated Guesses"

"I was not," he replied, denying that he had discussed the matter of bids with officials of other companies except in connection with uniform drafting recommended by the Navy Department. Committee investigators attempted to show that the Bethlehem company expanded its yards considerably in anticipation of getting the 1927 cruiser reward but Mr. Wakeman denied that the extension was out of the ordinary.

Mr. Wakeman insisted that "coincidence" in the bidding of the "big three" referred to by the committee was nothing more than the result of "educated guesses."

Stock Broker Charged With Fraud in Canada

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (AP)—Judge Amedée Monet ordered Clarence A. Fairchild, stock broker, to stand trial before the Court of King's Bench on charges of conspiracy to defraud the public of $250,000 through "rigging the market" on Sakoose Gold Mines shares. Bail of $15,000 was continued pending trial.

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Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

'Fashion Snooping' for the Movies—An Expert's Job

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Makes Screen Styles Popular With Us All

Job Closer Than You'd Think to Former Task of Counting Animals in Zoo

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GWEN HELLER, who has a unique job in the fashion publicity department of Warner Brothers Films, was not so keen to go into pictures as the pictures were to have her. The daughter of Herman Heller, who helped to make Vitaphone, her father's friends wanted to aid her, and their idea of aiding her was to put her in the production end of motion pictures. But, as she says, she had been "early disillusioned" and all of her girlhood she planned to write or dance or play the piano—anything in the world except to go into the pictures.

After all, when the time came to work, there she was, ensconced in the script department of Warner Brothers on a job which she calls "my lost success" and where she thinks she probably was "one of the greatest failures in the world."

When it became apparent even to her that a resignation was in order, the chief of the publicity department asked her if she would not like to work with him. Privately he had an idea that fashions might develop into something in connection with the films. But he did not confide this to her. Instead, he set her at counting the animals in Central Park Zoo.

The Animals Two by Two

Out on the coast they were making a film which required Central Park background and they had found no literature on the subject, not even a picture post card. Several men had tried the job and failed, but Miss Heller did not know this when she was going around the bears counting "one, two, three," or even when at the end of the day she found herself down in the basement of the animal house, gleaning information from the man who feeds the animals. She can still tell how many monkeys were on her census list.

She worked on the press sheet and they tried her on "trailers," those tempting little lines which announce the coming of next week's attractions. The order was given and accepted, and then as Miss Heller backed out of the door her chief called after her, "Do you know how to do it?" and Miss Heller replied, "Oh, yes," although she didn't know at all and her chief knew that she didn't.

Which is in accord with Miss Heller's idea that you must always accept jobs unquestioningly and then you always can find someone to tell you how to do them.

In this particular instance she had no trouble finding someone to tell her what to do. But she did not do it very well.

The fact that after several seeming failures she got a chance at still another detail of work is proof of the fact that Gwen Heller gives the impression that she does know how to do things and that she could do them well. She proved this when she was assigned to fashion publicity, a position in which she is making quite a success out of this habit of hers of asking questions.

What It's All About

Every morning finds her brisking up and down Fifth Avenue, in and out of all the New York side streets where "little" designers and "little" workmen are turning out gadgets and garments which might be worn with distinction by Warner stars in pictures and sold by the 150 retail stores throughout the United States which handle the Orry-Keller designs worn by Warner stars.

"Snooping" is what Miss Heller calls her job, and a first-class "snooper" she is, locating new ideas, watching the reaction of women to certain designs, and translating all her grist by telegraph to the Pacific coast.

Her No. 1 sleuthing includes all kinds of odd jobs. She has to find just the right manufacturer who will make one single button which Barbara Stanwyck will wear on a dress in shot 103 of such and such a film. She has to peer and pry until she discovers just the right shape of handbag or kind of handkerchief, or jewel which Bette Davis will be popularizing next month. Then perhaps when she has a day of just these tasks all mapped out, a telegram sends her home after a bag and off she is on the afternoon train for Hollywood.

Putting It Across

Some of her discoveries are history now. Two months before the fashion magazines had it, she told Orry-Keller, Warner Brothers' fashion designer, to beware of the Chinese influence in clothes. When the story finally found its way back from the coast in the form that Mr. Orry-Keller was designing clothes with Chinese trends for stars in Warner pictures, Miss Heller threw up her hands in despair. There was "no punch" to the story, she wired. It would not go over. And, sure enough, it didn't. All the newspapers remained quite cold to the idea of Mr. Orry-Keller sitting up in a studio somewhere, fashioning trouser-suits for ladies, or making penthouse hats out of little round knobby Chinese caps.

Miss Heller "snooped." In fact she "snooped" right over on the front pages of those very newspapers where Pu-Yi was coming into the headlines as the new North China Emperor. Presto, there emerged the story of Mr. Orry-Keller acknowledging the making of history in Manchoukuo; and Warner Brothers office was knee-deep in clippings.

Other women work with fashions for the films, but Miss Heller's work differs from most in that she has "tie-ins" with manufacturers and with the retail stores which carry the Warner things. She has to persuade newspaper, magazine, and radio editors to talk about the clothes she wants advertised. She has to provide correspondence schools with materials. And when Warner starlets come to town she has to help them buy their clothes, with due knowledge of when skirts are going "streamline" or shoes show the influence of "air conditioning."

A Publicity Stunt

Recently she had to get clothes in two days for a publicity stunt which was being put on for one of the young players. The starlet arrived in New York City with not much more baggage than a toothbrush and a nightie. She was to make several very public appearances under Klieg lights. Complete outfits had to be assembled and they had to be good outfits, striking ones, that would make every woman who saw them stop and look, and the business office had to put a limit on what could be spent for those outfits.

That was bad enough, but to complicate matters further, the player decided to design her own hat. The other things had been bought. But now to find a shop which would accept the design and deliver a hat that same evening. The shop was found. The design left there. Everybody went to bed happy. The next morning Miss Heller went to the hotel to lead her player to the publicity and lo! the new hat would not stay on. The design had omitted to take into account wearability.

The player was game. She found hatpins somewhere. The hat was skewered on to top the rest of the costume. And they set forth for the pier where the first scene of their little publicity comedy was to be laid. The comedy promptly turned into a tragedy for the hat blew into the water.

Miss Heller sees her particular job as illustrative of the general evolution of fashion consciousness as related to motion pictures. In the beginning, she points out, the camera showed extreme types, featuring the "vamp" with slinky gowns, very little cloth, but much jewelry.

The woman in the audience definitely separated herself from such "theatrical" costuming, and that is what the fashion designer now has to overcome, designing garments which shall appear as striking, stunning, interesting, fascinating, and yet suitable to young Mrs. Suburban when she shops in town for the day, or goes to the country club.

Convinced of Opportunity

Miss Heller is positive that there is room for more women in fashion work of all kinds, and especially in motion pictures. The qualities which are helpful toward getting that kind of job, she thinks, are the desire to work, the wish to do even tiny things well, and the will to convince an employer of one's capability. To which Miss Heller adds, "You must never let anyone think that you don't know how to do a job, even if you don't."

There needs to be "a feeling for fashions," she says, just as one has a feeling for touching the keys of a piano. And there must be some writing ability.

Granted that one has these qualities, then Miss Heller advises an art school or designing school as training, or even a vocational class, or learning while at work in certain sections of a department store, notably accessory or gown departments.

Because this is a growing, changing phase of a growing, changing industry Miss Heller sees it as fairly bristling with opportunities for women and as offering to them interesting and successful careers.

Miss Gwen Heller, of the Fashion Publicity Department of Warner Brothers Films.

Betsy Holt's Quaint Yarn Dolls

How Mill Owner's Wife Makes Huggable Characters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOFT, cuddly, bendable, squeezable, even "throw-able" or "drop-able," are the dolls which Betsy Holt has originated to delight children of every age and taste. Her first doll was made entirely of cotton yarn, the face embroidered in woolen yarn. Fascinated with the pliableness of the skein of bright cotton in her hands, she twisted and turned, molded and shaped the threads until she had a fairly good likeness of the human form. Betsy Holt's husband came on the scene at this stage in the proceedings and granted that it looked like a doll, although this was an unfamiliar use for the yarns in his mill.

But Betsy Holt's fingers toyed with an odd skein of the brilliant cotton yarn, one day, and the doll was evolved. At that moment she did not dream what was to be the outgrowth of this simple beginning. She showed this first doll to friends who promptly ordered duplicates made for grandchildren and others not so grand, meaning by this, the kind who just must throw their dolls ahead of them as they go downstairs. These dolls made cousins from every country; Topsys with pigtails, mammies in bandanas, black Sambos, Zulus from Africa, Hawaiian girls, and a plentiful number of Hollywood favorites. From "Mother Goose" came Red Riding Hood, Miss Muffet, Boy Blue, Jack and Jill, and numerous others, not to overlook Alice in search of the White Rabbit!

Jo, Amy, Beth, and Meg from "Little Women," and especially Marmee, who is most appealing, have stepped out of the beloved book of Louisa Alcott. Betsy Holt's home in Ridgewood, N. J., has become "The Doll House" with its children in all stages of dress and undress, filling chairs, beds and tables, and even invading the kitchen. When Mrs. Holt goes to market she is greeted as "The Doll Lady" by young and old.

Perhaps you would like to try making one. The cotton yarn which forms the body of the doll may be of any color. The ones illustrated are white. The little dolls, eight inches tall, require one and one-third skeins of yarn. A slightly larger size requires three skeins; the next size takes seven skeins. A doll practically as large as a real baby requires two to three pounds of yarn. Some skeins are uneven and must be trimmed. Each skein must be brushed with a wire brush to straighten the yarn.

At a point about one-third from one end, tie the skein with string and let the shorter lengths fall down over the longer, all the way around. Where the skein is tied is the top of the head. When the head is shaped properly tie at the neck. Some of the shorter lengths which are folded back are then separated and tied to become arms. The thickness of the arms is determined by the number of strands which are tied. Tie these again at the wrists. Tie the body at the waist. The longer lengths are divided in half from the waist down to become the legs. These are tied only at the ankles. The feet are shaped inside the shoes. Any strong string may be used for the tying. The first attempt at tying may not be satisfactory to the beginner in making dolls of cotton yarn, but the skein can be brushed smooth again and a fresh start taken.

Faces and Clothes

The faces may be painted on fine cotton, jersey, or pieces of lingerie silk. Silk crepe or even 25 cent percale can be used. Odd bits of materials work up nicely for the clothes, and shoes are made from old felt hats, if one has nothing else from which to cut them. Felt hats can be washed and the resulting softness makes them fine for doll shoes or hats. The hands are covered with a bit of the same material as the dress, thereby making them less conspicuous.

The person with ingenious fingers can achieve not only something very pleasing for herself, but also make a gift which has unending possibilities. With each doll that leaves her hands, Betsy Holt sends the wish that some child may be given happiness thereby.

By a Staff Photographer

Mammy and Her Small Charge May Not Look as if They Could Handle Heavy Intellectual Problems, But Their Cotton Yarn Bodies Certainly Make Them Huggable, Even When You Roll on Them in Bed. They Were Made by Betsy Holt.

out of cotton yarn were unhurtable. They could be slept on, walked on, left out in the rain, or laundered like a turkish towel. Their popularity grew with their possibilities.

But Betsy Holt herself was not satisfied and before many months a soft pale pink jersey blouse was being cut up to make faces for the newest crop of babies. A line in the kitchen held the little faces hung up to dry. Then it was decided to dress the dolls, and again old soft pieces or bits from the sewing-bag proved most satisfactory.

A Big Family

To the first little baby were added a large family of sisters and brothers, parents and grandparents;

Business Women of the World

Club Head Says They Must Study to Keep What Is Won

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"IN DEALING with economics, don't tinker on the top. Dig down to fundamentals." And Miss Dorothy Heneker knows what she is talking about. As a lawyer, and as the executive director of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, she has had as much experience of business women and their doings as anyone. She has traveled among business women on both sides of the Atlantic, she has discussed intimate matters of organization with them in great cities and in remote ones, she has had ample opportunity to discover just what business women ought to know and just how they can best know it. She says that never, in the course of history, has the woman worker faced such opportunity as she faces now.

To talk with Miss Heneker in her new offices in London—she has recently removed her headquarters to London from Geneva—is to discover that, so far as women are concerned, she has original ideas to offer in regard to the present economic situation, and that her ideas are practical.

Organized Study Groups

Women, she declares, have won their place in the professional and business world by argument and struggle. They will not, however, keep it by argument and struggle. The only way in which women will establish themselves in economic life is by first establishing in the thinking of the general public the realization that group security, class security, sex security can no longer exist as isolated facts. And second, by so studying their own economic position that they become masters instead of servants of every circumstance as it arises.

Already, under Miss Heneker's direction, European women are beginning to take matters in hand. Information in regard to economic conditions is in circulation between them, written in English, French, Spanish, Czech. Study and research groups are organized, and in process of organization. Italy is running specialized courses in agriculture and applied art, Norway is working out a survey of working conditions. Lecture tours are arranged through which information on world conditions is carried from the women of one European city to those of other European cities. By means of organized hospitality in most European countries, women find their way made easy when they go visiting for purposes of economic research.

Establishing New Activities

But such things, says Miss Heneker, represent by no means all that is being, or can be, done. Information gained by a wide range of study is only, she says, the foundation upon which to build—although it is an indispensable foundation. With a wider appreciation of the direction in which economic affairs are going, women in Europe are setting themselves to plan exhibitions, fairs, competitions, local exchange centers and the like, with the object of stimulating existing fields of activity and of opening up new ones.

There is nothing, says Miss Heneker, so good for depressed conditions as a determined effort to establish new activities in the very midst of them. Business tours have already been organized by the women of Hungary, Norway and Italy. The members of the Italian branch of the International Federation have gone so far as to set up a tourist bureau for the doing of "big business" in 1935, and are training unemployed women to act as guides.

Six young business women of Czechoslovakia set out, not long ago, in six small automobiles, taking with them samples of manufactures from their country—glassware and motor tires chiefly—and, traveling through central and southern Europe, crossed to Africa where they caused so much interest in Algiers and French Morocco that some 80 French newspapers gave them "space" within a matter of three days, and official receptions were accorded them in many places. The commercial and sporting results were beyond expectation.

Fashion Nuggets

Book linen is cut into lace patterns for collars and cuffs.

Changeable taffetas are among the loveliest expression of this very popular fabric. It is also embossed so as to assume a surface almost like leather.

Band trimmings are very "peasant," as are the shirred necklines which set off charmingly many well-posed heads in the current season. The piling of color on color is also peasant.

Glass-ribbon straw is used by one firm of hat designers to weave into patterned hat bodies. The ribbons are about an inch wide and are sometimes looped, sometimes braided and sometimes twisted into designs which mold the head.

The popularity of lace has led to new techniques in its manufacture—or perhaps it is the other way around. At any rate, it is now cut, seamed and finished like any other fabric. Most of us remember a time when lace could not be cut without sacrilege. Starched chantilly laces are in the spotlight because of their interesting patterns. They are to be used even for motoring coats this summer, made with raglan sleeves and standing collars. New laces have been developed that will be suitable to wear with tailored suits to the office.

Celebrating With a Candy Bee

A Novel and Jolly Way to Have a Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU wish a change when you give a party why not make it an old-fashioned Candy Bee? This will mean getting the kitchen ready for the party instead of the living room. The invitations may be written on brown wrapping paper, with the picture of an old-fashioned girl on them. This may be drawn and colored, or clipped from pictures and pasted. They might read:

"Come to my Candy Bee on (date) at (time). Please bring an apron and a recipe for some old-fashioned candy with you, if possible."

Souvenirs

When the guests arrive, they don aprons and proceed to the kitchen. At one end of the kitchen table have a pile of note paper, cut into single sheets, and as the guests hand over their old-fashioned recipes, have some one in the group make as many copies of each as there are guests. These are then fastened together with pretty paper covers, and tied with ribbons and make good souvenirs for the guests to take home.

It is a good idea to have the nut meats for the candy making all ready beforehand, but if this is not possible give two of the guests bowls of nuts and nutcrackers and let them start getting them ready while you make the candy that is to be pulled.

For Pulled Candy

Put into a saucepan
½ cup butter, and when melted add
2 cups sugar
1 cup molasses and
1½ cups boiling water.

Boil without stirring until the mixture forms a soft ball in cold water. Turn into a buttered pan and as it cools around the edges fold into the center. When cool enough to handle pull energetically. The best way is for two people to take an end, being careful to touch it with the fingers and thumbs only, and walk away from each other, stretching it out as they go, then turn, walk toward each other, folding it in as they walk, then away again, stretching it out, and so on until it becomes porous and light colored. Then, with the kitchen shears, cut into small pieces. Any flavoring should be added just before the first pulling.

Chocolate Pull Candy

While several of your guests are working at this, make a chocolate pull candy, as follows:

Mix together
2 cups brown sugar
½ cup corn sirup
⅔ cup water
1 cup molasses
¼ teaspoon salt and
2 tablespoons butter. Place over a low flame and stir constantly until sugar is dissolved. Add
4 squares melted cooking chocolate (unsweetened). Keep on stirring, with a little higher flame under the pan until the mixture forms a ball in cold water. Take from fire, add
1 tablespoon vanilla and pour into pan. Pull as before.

Uncooked Fondant

Of course in these days most of the candy is made with a fondant foundation. The simplest way is to make the uncooked fondant, the recipe is as follows:

Beat together
White of one egg
3 tablespoons heavy cream
1 teaspoon flavoring. Work in
Confectioners sugar gradually until the mixture is stiff enough to knead and is free from stickiness. It will take about 1 pound of sugar. Divide the fondant into halves, and color one half, and if a different flavor is desired, use only half the amount of each flavoring.

Even if, as seems best, your party is small (preferably not over eight or nine) you will need more than a pound of fondant. It is a good idea to make all the uncooked fondant you think you will need the day before and place in a covered earthenware jar, around and over which damp towels are wrapped. Then if more is needed at the last minute, one person can make it while the others are making candies.

Variety in Flavorings

A great deal of variety is possible in the fondant itself. It may be colored with strawberry or cherry juice, and a pretty violet may be made with grape juice. Orange juice will give a deep yellow, lemon juice a pale shade, and cocoa worked in answers very well for chocolate, or melted chocolate may be used. The green may be made either from pistachio, or some other flavor, and the green vegetable dye will answer for the coloring. Also yellow may be produced by using the yolk of the egg instead of the white. Peppermint, wintergreen and clove may be used for flavoring, as well as vanilla and the other flavors mentioned above.

With these foundations, set your guests to work with nut meats, candied fruits, grated coconut, crystallized ginger, stoned dates, etc., and offer a prize for the most attractive looking candy when they have finished.

When the candy is finished, it may be packed in boxes, each holding about half a pound, and when the guests go home they take the box with them.

Chocolate Layer Cake

Cream
1 cup sugar
2 heaping tablespoons shortening and
3 rounded tablespoons cocoa. Measure and sift
1¾ cups flour. Sift again with
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking power and
1 teaspoon soda. Beat
1 egg and add
1 cup sweet milk or water and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Mix alternately with the creamed mixture and dry ingredients. Bake in eight-inch layer cake tins, in moderate oven 350° F. for 35 minutes.

This is equally as good if water is used. Will provide 14 servings. Use any icing desired.

Mrs. J. O. W., Florida.

Washing Up

Even in washing up
One can find pleasure.
These snowy suds,
This blue-rimmed cup
Recall a treasure
Trove of memories:
Those days beside the sea,
That line of foam
Along the sands . . .
Oh, as one's hands
Plunge in and out
And twirl the mop
One has no need to stop
Within four walls!

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1, 2 and 3-Piece
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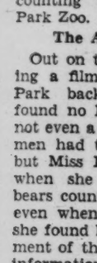

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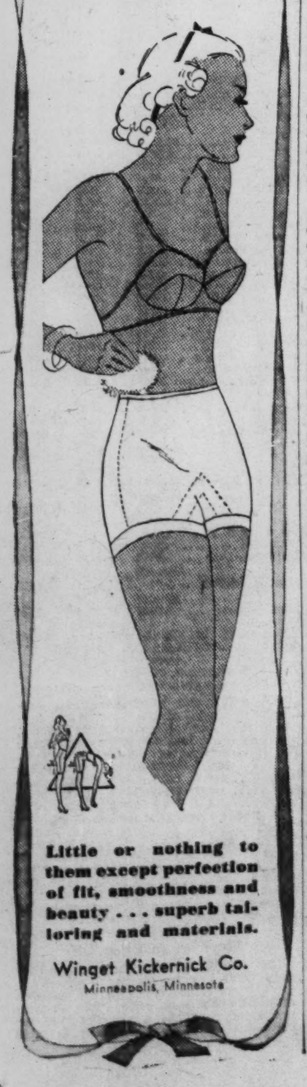

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Trade Mark Reg.

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If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

Listed Stock Quotations

• Irregularly Lower Price Movement in Rather Active Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Vibrates In an Irregularly Lower Direction

Indusrials Mostly Under Pressure—Rails Show Better Tone

By **Forrest Price**

Stocks had another spill today. Principally the industrials.

Early in the day the railroads made a valiant effort to recover some of yesterday's losses.

But it was not a unanimously successful one.

Some of the rails came back modestly—some for more punishment.

Altogether it was an irregularly ower market.

Turnover for the day amounted to 900,000 shares.

At one time in the early trading when the going was good New Haven preferred managed to climb up 2½ points. Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Nickel Plate preferred, Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio each recovered a point or so of yesterday's losses.

But then there were more railroad losses. Jersey Central sold 5 points under its last previous quotation. Louisville & Nashville dropped a point.

General Steel Castings and Gulf States Steel preferred were each 4 points lower. Both of the U. S. Steel issues were off good fractions to new lows for the year. Bethlehem Steel was down 2.

On the up side of the market with gains of 2 points or more were Commonwealth & Southern, U. S. Smelting, North American Edison preferred and McCrory Stores preferred.

There were moderate recoveries throughout the list in the late trading.

In the bond department there was less demoralization among the low-priced carrier issues than was in evidence yesterday when many railroad bonds of the secondary class declined sharply. Partial recoveries were made. Some of them rallied as much as 2 points in the early trading. The U. S. Governments were mixed, some showing minor losses.

Commodities markets were featured by a good late advance in wheat prices. Cotton ruled steady and firm.

Holders of railroad securities are somewhat disturbed over the recent downturn of railroad stocks. There has been no new development to account for the general decline of yesterday. The mystery of the situation is the disturbing element.

However, there should be no mystery about it. Sometimes it seems hard to face actualities. And the fact is the carriers have been hard pressed for some time past. Some of them doubtless will have to go through a reorganization which will mean the scaling down of capital structure.

While the immediate future for the roads is not bright it is regarded as certain that the Government will do something for the companies that are not on the verge of bankruptcy.

The country needs the roads as imperatively as the railroads need help to keep them abreast of the times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The stock market tried to rally under the influence of a litte more affable attitude toward the rails today, but after reading mid-week trade statistics traders turned a cold shoulder on the industrials.

By early afternoon recoveries of fractions to a point in the rails were lost or reduced, and some of the leading industrials were off major fractions to more than a point.

Steels bore the brunt of a moderate mid-day selling flurry in shares. Bethlehem and Republic preferred issues were off a point or more, and declines of substantial fractions appeared in Bethlehem common. U. S. Steel and American Rolling Mill.

Moderate Losses

Losses of a point or more also dropped out in du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol and Western Union.

Chrysler and American Can lost major fractions, and General Motors nearly as much. Some of the aircraft and oil shares sagged moderately but silver issues were firm in sympathy with the market for the metal. A few of the rails, such as New Haven, Santa Fe and Illinois Central retained moderate gains.

Bond Market Improves

Secondary corporate bonds showed some improvement today, particularly lower-priced carrier issues that were sorely depressed in the previous session.

Uneasiness over the financial plight of a number of eastern and western roads that were reported to be nearing reorganizations subsided when a canvass among leading bankers failed to disclose immediate apprehension in that quarter, and gains of as much as 2½ points were made by issues that were heavy losers on Tuesday.

Southern Railway 4s and Erie 5s each gained more than 2 points at 44 and 63½, respectively, and Southern Pacific 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s were a point each higher at 63 and 56. Fractional improvement occurred in obligations of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, New York Central and Great Northern.

In other divisions of the list trading was dull and price changes unimportant. American Telephone 5s were ¼ lower at 112 and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were ¼ higher at 94⅜.

U. S. Government loans were a trifle mixed with minor losses predominating in the early trading. Treasury 3s of 1945 gained 5-32nds at 103.17, the 3½s of 1946-49 were 3-32nds lower at 104.15 and Home Owners' Loan 3s held unchanged at 101.28.

In the foreign section both issues of German government bonds sold slightly higher and Japanese 5½s yielded a trifle.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.27	Last Feb.26
7¼	5½	..	Adams Express	1400	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
33½	29⅜	2	Adams Millis	400	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30½
10¼	8	..	Addressograph	700	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	..
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	300	112	111	111¼	..
1⅞	1¼	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
20½	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	200	17	16½	17	16¾
1⅞	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
7	3¾	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h	600	4	3¾	3¾	4
6⅜	3½	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	200	3½	3	3	3½
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	300	135	134	135	134
127	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	200	127½	127	127¼	..
17⅞	15⅛	.25b	Allis Chalmers	2300	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15⅞
20¼	17	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	18¼	18⅛	18¼	17⅝
3⅝	2⅞	..	Amal Leather	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
57	48½	2	Amerada	400	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	54⅞
57¾	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	53⅛	53	53	54⅜
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	16½	16	16½	16¼
52⅝	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	51	51	51	51
9¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	3600	9⅜	9	9⅛	9¼
82	57⅜	..	Am Crys Sug pf	200	82	79½	82	80
122¾	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	122¾	122¾	122⅝	..
123	110	4†	Am Can	1100	117½	116½	117¼	117¼
156	151¾	7	Am Can pf	100	154½	154½	154½	..
20¼	13⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	1700	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14¼
45⅜	32¼	..	Am Car & F pf	500	32½	32⅜	32½	32⅛
11⅞	8	..	Am Chain	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
55	38	..	Am Chain pf	400	55	53½	55	54
73½	66	3†	Am Chicle	200	72¾	72¼	72⅜	73
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	26½	25½	26¼	26¾
3	2	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	2800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	3
20	13½	..	Am & Gor Pow 6	200	17	17	17	..
8½	5	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	100	5	5	5	5½
13	10¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
5¾	4¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
25¾	20⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	21¼	21¼	21⅛	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	1200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
6¾	5⅜	..	Am International	1100	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
6	2	..	Am La Fr pf	160	2¼	2	2	2½
20⅜	11½	..	Am Locomotive	1400	13¼	12¼	13¼	12
56½	37½	..	Am Loco pf	700	38	37½	37⅞	38
7½	5	..	Am Mach & Met	500	5	5	5	5
7	5	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	5	5	5	5⅛
17¼	14	..	Am Metal	1100	15	14¼	15	14
3¾	2⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
13¾	10⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	10⅝	10	10⅝	10½
15¼	12	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	12¼	12	12¼	12½
16⅛	12½	..	Am Radiator	2500	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜
24	18⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2500	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	19⅜
74	67	4	Am Safety Razor	200	72½	72⅜	72⅜	73¼
6⅜	4⅜	..	Am Seating	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
26¼	20⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
40¼	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	35	33½	34¾	33⅞
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Foun	1500	15⅝	15	15	15¼
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	10	91½	91½	91½	..
43	37⅜	2†	Am Stores	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
70½	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	2600	68	67¼	67¼	67½
106¼	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	105½	104¾	105½	105
6¾	3¾	..	Am Tob Cl (h)	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
19¾	12	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	12¼	12	12	12
14⅞	10	1	Am Wat W & E	2200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
60	53¼	6	Am Watlpf	300	53½	53¼	53¼	..
9¼	5¾	..	Am Woolen	2900	6½	5¾	6⅜	6½
43⅛	37	..	Am Woolen pf	500	37⅞	37	37⅞	37¼
4½	3⅞	..	Am W P pf (h)	100	4	4	4	3⅞
4¾	3½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	3¾	3½	3½	3½
12⅜	9⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
17⅝	15	.60	Anchor Cap	400	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
40½	26	1†	Archer Daniels	500	40¼	40	40	42½
106¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
6½	4⅞	..	Armour Ill	8200	5	4¾	4⅞	5
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	68	67¾	68	68
6⅜	4½	..	Arnold Constable	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
13⅝	9¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
55⅝	39¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	11200	41⅜	39¾	41⅜	39⅜
86½	75½	5	Atchison pf	100	76	76	76	75½
37¼	24	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	26½	24	26½	25
7	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	500	6	6	6	..
25⅝	23⅛	1	Atl Refining	600	23½	23⅛	23½	23¼
109½	108⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	109½	109½	109½	..
29⅝	21¼	..	Auburn Auto	600	21¾	21¼	21½	22
14	8½	..	Austin Nichols	200	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾
5⅝	3½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3600	4	3½	4	4

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco	31500	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
26¾	9	..	Baldwin Loco pf	4900	10¼	9¾	10½	10
15	9⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	9500	10½	9⅞	10⅜	10
17⅞	11	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	12	11¼	12	10½
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40¾	22½	..	Barker Bros pf	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
18⅜	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
13½	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	800	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
17½	14	..	Bendix Aviation	2900	14½	14	14½	14½
17⅜	15⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	16	15¾	16	16
38¼	34	2	Best & Co	300	36¾	36½	36¾	37
34⅝	26	..	Bethlhem Steel	4900	27¼	26	27¼	26⅝
77¾	65	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	65	64½	65	66½
26¼	18¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	60	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
13⅞	10⅛	..	Blaw Knox	2400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
10	7⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	800	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	55½	55	55¼	55⅜
91⅛	90	4†	Bon Ami A	50	97	97	97	95
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	1500	25	24½	24½	24⅞
32¾	28¼	1†	Borg Warner	3200	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛
7½	4½	..	Boston & Maine	400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
30⅛	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	5100	28⅜	27½	28⅛	28⅜
31⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	500	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
44⅛	36⅜	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	600	41½	40¾	41½	41
3½	2	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2½	2½	2½	..
31⅞	20	4	Brooklyn Q pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
52	47	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	48¼	47½	48⅛	47½
60	57	3	Brown Shoe	100	58½	58½	58½	..
6⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11	10⅝	11	11½
5¼	3¾	..	Budd Mfg	2500	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	70	27¾	26¾	27¾	27
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
15	11¼	..	Bullard	400	11⅞	11	11⅜	11¼
1½	1	..	Bruns Bros Acts	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
9⅞	5	..	Burns Bros pf	90	5	4¾	4¾	5
15⅝	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	700	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
2⅝	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
22½	14¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20	15¼	15	15	..
1¾	1⅛	..	Buttercik (h)	100	1	1	1	1⅛
20⅝	15	..	Byers	700	15	14½	15	15

—C—

42½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	900	41	39¾	41	40⅜
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
4⅛	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅛	3	3	3
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	500	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	13
13¾	11⅜	..	Canadaian Pacific	2900	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
26	23⅜	2	Cannon Mills	400	24¼	24	24	24½
37	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	34	33	34	32½
84½	84½	4	Caro Clinch & O	20	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
90	90	5	Caro C&O st	10	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
63	51⅜	..	Case Thresh	2500	55½	53⅞	55¼	54½
44	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2500	41⅜	40½	41⅜	41
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1500	28⅝	28	29⅛	28⅞
4⅜	2	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	2½	2	2½	2
3½	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25½	15⅛	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	290	16¼	15½	15⅝	16¼
26	2¼	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	25¾	25	25¾	25⅝
55⅛	45	..	Central RR of NJ	700	47	46	47	..
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1500	43⅝	41⅝	43⅜	42
6⅜	4⅞	..	Certain-Teed	300	4¾	4½	4½	4⅞
44⅞	38	3	Chesapeake Corp	2000	41⅝	41	41½	41¼
45⅜	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	41¾	41½	41¾	41⅜
2⅛	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	1000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
3	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	2	2	2	2
4¾	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5000	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¼
5⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western	6000	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
10⅝	5⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
7⅜	5⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅝
26½	21⅜	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	21	20¾	20¾	21⅜
2⅝	1¾	..	Chi RI & P	30	0 1⅜	1¾	1¾	2
4½	2½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
29¾	26½	2†	Chickasha Cot O	500	28	27¾	28	28
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	9000	36¾	35⅝	36⅜	36⅝
21½	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	21	21	21	21
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
⅞	½	..	City Stores vtc (h)	200	½	½	½	½
6⅛	5	..	City Stores A vtc	1000	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
15	13	.80	*Clark Equipment	300	14	14	14	..
82	81½	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
18½	16⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
102½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	103	103	103	102½
15¾	11⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	200	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞
85	77	7	Collins & A pf	20	77¾	77¾	77¾	77
4½	3⅛	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	700	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	3⅛
19⅝	16½	..	Colo & Southern	80	15½	15	15	..
15	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	8	7½	8	7
7¾	4¾	..	Columbia Gas	10000	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
59¼	51½	6	Columbia G pf A	20	50	48	48	51½
51¾	47	5	Columbia G pf B	1000	48¼	48	48	..
41	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	500	39⅜	38	39⅜	38
77⅝	67	4	Columbian Carb	800	76¼	74¾	75⅞	75¼
47½	39½	2	Comm Credit	1000	45⅞	45½	45⅞	45½
62¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1200	59¼	59	59	60
23⅞	19¼	.60†	Comm Solvents	4900	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20½
1⅜	1	..	Comwlth & So	300	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40⅜	29⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	33½	32	33⅜	32
34⅞	30½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	31⅜	30¾	30¾	30½
7⅞	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
22⅛	18⅞	2m	Consol Film I pf	500	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	19
22⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	12300	18⅞	18	18¾	18⅛
82	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	1000	76	75	76	73½
2¼	1¾	..	Consol Laundries	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
8¾	7¾	.42e	Consol Oil	4000	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
3¼	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3	3	3	2⅞
1⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13⅝	10⅝	..	Container A	1000	12¾	12⅛	12¾	12¼
5⅛	4	..	Container B	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
6¾	5⅜	..	Cont Baking A	300	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅜
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
54	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	51	51	51	..
73½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	71½	70¼	71⅛	70⅜
9¼	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
34	30	1.20†	Cont Insurance	300	32¼	31½	32¼	32
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	1
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	900	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
48½	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	100	47¼	46¾	47¼	47¼
68	62½	4	Corn Products	500	65	64	65	65
6⅞	5⅜	..	Coty	800	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
39⅜	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	39½	39⅛	39½	39⅝
15¾	12½	..	Crosley Radio	200	14	14	14	13¾
28	23⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	500	26¼	26	26	26¼
45	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	44½	44¼	44¼	..
5⅜	4	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅜
25½	19	..	Crucible Steel	600	19	18½	18½	19
68	61	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	60	60	60	..
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1	1	1	1⅛
7⅝	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	7	6½	6⅞	6¾
56⅜	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	280	56⅞	56	56⅞	56¾
47½	41	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	43½	43½	43½	43½
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishg	700	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅝
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	97½	97½	97½	97¼
3	2⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	3000	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
10⅛	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛

—D—

31	24½	..	Deere & Co	1500	27½	26¾	27½	27
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20½
43½	29⅛	..	Del & Hudson	1500	30¼	29¼	30	29¼
19⅛	12¾	..	Del Lack & W	3300	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	13⅜
4¾	2¼	..	Denver R G pf	500	1⅞	1½	1⅞	2¼
29¾	26½	1†	Diamond Match	200	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	28
40½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	500	38⅝	37¼	38⅞	37¾
12⅝	8½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
24⅝	20½	..	Douglas A	2000	21¼	20⅜	21¼	20¾
16½	14½	1½e	Dresser A	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
99½	91⅞	2.60	du Pond de Nem	1900	92½	91⅞	93½	93¾
107	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	130	105¼	104½	104½	104½

—E—

8	5¼	..	*Eastern Roll Mill	700	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
123½	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	400	120½	120	120½	121
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	18¾	18⅜	18½	18⅝
7¾	3⅞	..	Eitingon Schild	900	4	3⅞	4	5⅛
29	23¾	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3200	24¾	23¾	24½	24½
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	108¾	108¼	108¾	108¾
6⅛	4¾	..	Elec Boat	1500	5	4⅞	5	4¾
8¾	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
7¼	5½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	5	5	5	5½
8½	6	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	6¼	6	6	6
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	45½	45½	45½	45¾
⅞	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	½	½	½	..
60¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
2½	1⅝	..	Engineers Pub S	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
21½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
5½	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	400	5	5	5	5
14	8½	..	Erie RR	1700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
17½	10⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	10⅛
12⅜	10⅜	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	12	11⅞	12	12
23¼	19	.50	Evans Products	1800	22	20¾	21½	20¾

—F—

2¼	1⅜	..	Fairbanks Co	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9⅜	6⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
24½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	2200	21⅛	20½	21⅛	20¾
91	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	50	88½	88	88	83
7¾	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
1⅝	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
34½	30½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31¾	31	31¾	32
18⅛	15⅝	.40	Firestone T&R	200	15	15¾	15¾	15⅝
94⅝	91⅞	6	Firestone T&R pf A	400	93¾	93⅜	93⅝	93⅝
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50¼	49¾	50¼	50
6¾	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25½	20¼	.25b	Food Mach	500	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	25

Commerce and Finance

Whitney Sees Danger of Excessive Relief Retarding Recovery

Business and Industry

Bank Says Federal Spending Ignoring Source of Payment

First National Sees Big Tax Rise or Eventual Debt Repudiation

"Figures on government finance have reached such astronomical proportions that they no longer make a definite impression upon the public mind," says the First National Bank of Boston in the current issue of its New England Letter just released.

Continuing the banks says, "Billions of dollars are appropriated and spent and more billions are being proposed for various projects without apparently any consideration of the source of payment. It should be timely, therefore, to reduce these mounting figures on expenditures and debt to terms of simple arithmetic so that we can all get some idea of our colossal governmental spending.

"National income for 1934 on a per capita basis, according to preliminary estimates, was identical with that of 1913. On the other hand, gross debt of all political subdivisions was 640 per cent, aggregate governmental expenditures 304 per cent, and taxes collected 230 per cent above the pre-war year. These percentages are based upon the figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Gross public debt—federal, state, and local—increased from $50 per capita in 1913 to $372 in 1934. Our debt structure is mounting so rapidly that combined interest payments and amortization in 1932, the latest date for which such figures are available, absorbed 30 per cent of taxes collected for that year, and were more than 50 per cent of all public debt outstanding in 1913.

"It is obvious that if adequate provisions are to be made for other expenditures, such as education, protection, administration of government, highways, economic developments, social welfare and the like, either the debt increase must be checked or we must add to the already heavy burden of taxes. The only alternatives would be repudiation of debt or confiscation of property.

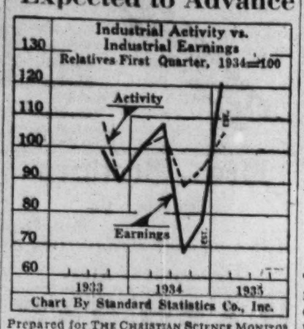
"Some of the spending enthusiasts assert that we have a long way to go before we reach the limit of our debt capacity. They point out that our total public debt—federal, state and local—is only about 10 per cent more than the aggregate public debt of Great Britain, whereas our population is two and one half times as great. In consequence, they hold that on the same basis we could support a debt structure at least twice as great as the present.

"What is the real test of debt capacity? It is national income in relation to the standards of living. In 1933 aggregate taxes in this country represented 22 per cent of income for that year as compared with 23½ per cent for the same period in Great Britain.

"Not only are taxes absorbing about the same percentage of income as in Great Britain but our standards of living for the great masses of people in this country are on a much higher plane, so we require a much larger margin of income in order to pay for the goods and services that go to make up these better standards.

"Furthermore, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that since 1932 Great Britain has balanced her budget whereas the United States has accumulated a deficit of nearly $8,000,000,000 during this period and there are no signs of diminution."

Industrial Earnings Expected to Advance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS THE accompanying chart illustrates, industrial corporation earnings are expected to register in the aggregate an increase for the current quarter fully comparable with the upturn to be shown in composite industrial activity.

Nevertheless, common stocks, on the average, are well under the levels at which they were selling at this time a year ago, reflecting the confusion now existing relative to other factors which have an important bearing on security prices.

Minneapolis Road Bought by Eight Competing Lines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Sale of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad to eight competing lines with consequent dismemberment of the system was announced as agreed upon today by the Reconstruction Corporation.

The corporation has agreed to advance $7,200,000 to the purchasing roads which will bid in the property at a federal court sale. The road has been in receivership since 1923.

In addition to the $7,200,000, the roads agreed to take over outstanding equipment trust certificates totaling $1,018,000.

About 500 miles of the track were expected to be abandoned. The remainder will be parceled out to the Burlington route, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Rock Island System, the Illinois Central, the Great Northern Railway, the Chicago & Great Western, the Wabash Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific. Each road will take the portions of the line which they can use to best advantage.

The corporation loan was dependent upon approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Court and other authority having jurisdiction over any part of the property.

In addition to the price of more than $8,000,000 the purchasing railroad's estimate, it was stated, that they will have to spend at least $3,000,000 to improve and rehabilitate the property.

Baby Bond Sale To Be Launched Friday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Pleased with the money-saving success of a new borrowing operation, Treasury officials yesterday polished plans for launching Friday a nationwide "baby-bond" sale.

This first issue of 10-year bonds written in sizes as small as $25 for the "little fellow" was expected to provide a new source of spending money—not of large scale in comparison with present-day billion-dollar outlays, but a substantial few hundred million a month.

The latest Treasury financing operation constituted a new departure. Nine-month bills were sold on a discount basis for the first time, and the $50 million offering was heavily oversubscribed at an average yield of only 0.166 per cent annually.

Report of American Mutual Liability Co.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Company has issued its annual report for 1934 and shows a large increase in premium volume, a continued satisfactory loss ratio, reduction of expense ratio, improvement in investment portfolio and an increase in surplus and in assets of more than $2,100,000.

President Charles E. Hodges stated that workmen's compensation premiums increased 70 per cent. The company's new business results in this respect were the best in history.

Key to Recovery Held to Lie In Fresh Enterprise

Stock Exchange Head Says That Private Business Must Be Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 27—The three cardinal instruments of recovery—"provide adequate incentives to private enterprise; grant management the maximum of freedom; restore confidence to capital"—were laid down by Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in an address last night. He was guest of honor at the fifty-third annual dinner of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania held here.

Mr. Whitney voiced the opinion that to be successful the national policy would have to embrace these three great fundamentals.

"As we regard the scope and complexity of the recovery problem, we realize that it cannot be solved by government intervention alone," he declared.

"Such intervention can be, at best, only a temporary palliative. This is not a criticism of the Government, but rather a recognition of the magnitude and difficulty of the task. Recovery, when it comes, must come, in the future as in the past, through the initiative of private enterprise, the intelligence of private management and the courage of private capital."

Cites Four Factors

Mr. Whitney cited the four conditions of continued recovery as follows:

"First, government will administer relief and institute reforms on a scale and in a manner which will not impede the normal and more or less automatic processes of recovery. Without disparagement, government cannot be the only agency attempting initiative.

"Second, the serious maladjustments which preceded the collapse in 1929 must be corrected in part at least.

"Third, the country craves security of the farmer in his homestead, security of management in the conduct of its business and security of capital in its substance and return.

"Finally, incentives must be established which will induce capital and management again to assume those risks without which progress is impossible."

Referring to relief payments, Mr. Whitney said: "Though the nature of an emergency may force the Government to pay out huge sums, this cannot be continued indefinitely without sacrificing the credit of the Government, debasing the currency and bringing on us that trail of peculiar evils which afflicted postwar Europe."

Turning to the second broad condition of recovery, the correction of certain maladjustment which contributed to the turn of the business cycle in 1929, Mr. Whitney discussed the three most important problems—agriculture, foreign trade and construction—that have to be solved by a combination of business and government "before sound progress toward a state of prosperity is possible."

On the subject of security as the third broad requirement of recovery, Mr. Whitney declared that security for the common man, security against old age helplessness, against unemployment and the twin hazards of illness and accident, while all very important, was a "type of social legislation designed to meet the long-term needs of the country."

Should Limit Borrowing

"It is in no sense a direct contribution to recovery," he added. "In fact, insofar as it holds above business the threat of undefined imposts, it may to that extent constitute an impediment to recovery. Please understand that I am appraising such security legislation only in the light of the effect which it may have upon business."

In an urgent plea for certainty of conditions under which business men operate, Mr. Whitney pointed as an example to the present indecision over the controversial clause 7A of the Natioanl Industrial Recovery Act.

"I believe," he stated, "that most businessmen will agree with me when I say that a definite interpretation of this vexatious clause is preferable to continued uncertainty even though that interpretation be unfavorable to management."

Referring to the budget, he stressed his belief that it would be desirable to have defined, within reason, "the period of the emergency, the total amount which the Government intends to borrow and then to adhere to that progress."

Mr. Whitney strongly urged the omission of the capital-gains tax as a step toward recovery, adding that the "harm resulting from this tax is out of all proportion to the revenue produced."

As for the fourth element of recovery; namely, the re-establishment of adequate incentives for business, Mr. Whitney suggested that "any material, satisfactory reduction in the ranks of the unemployed must come as a result of further business revival rather than the expenditure of additional billions by the Government."

"Specifically," he said, "it would be wise to keep the tax burden upon business at a minimum until earnings have materialized."

RFC Preferred Bank Stock Is Not Taxable in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Supreme Judicial Court has ruled that the State of Maine has no right to tax preferred bank stocks held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but may tax such stocks held by "private individuals, private firms and private corporations."

The replies were in answer to two questions submitted to the court by Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Preferred stocks were issued by banks for reorganization purposes during the banking holiday of 1933. Many of them are held by the RFC and the remainder by private persons, firms and corporations.

Italy Makes Good Progress In Reducing Budget Deficit

Receipts for Year Beginning July 1, 1935, Estimated 326 Million Lire Above Current Year, While Expenditure Cut Is Put at 991 Million Lire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Provisional estimates for Italy's financial year beginning July 1, 1935, show a total expenditure of 19,645 million lire (about $1640 million), a decrease of 991 million lire from the preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year. Receipts are estimated at 17,988 million lire, 326 million more than the original estimates for the current year, which are being somewhat exceeded by actual returns. The deficit, estimated for 1934-35 at 2974 million lire, thus stands at 1657 million lire in the estimates for 1935-36.

The reduction of 1317 million lire is due partially to increased revenue but above all to reduced expenditure, permitted by the conversion of the consolidated debt (917 million lire), the lower cost of civil service salaries (485 million lire), and the savings effected wherever possible on departmental expenditure (402 million lire). The steady reduction of the budget deficit during the first months of the current financial year (at the end of December it stood at 1074 million lire as against 2307 millions at the corresponding date of 1933, a decline of over 50 per cent), is earnest of the steady progress being made toward a balanced budget.

The report of the Budget Commission to the Chamber of Deputies on the accounts rendered for the financial year 1932-33, now available, contains many valuable observations on the trend of the last fiscal years.

In 1931-32 Italian Government expenditure rose to the highest figure so far recorded, 23,191 million lire. In 1932 the economic depression attached its maximum severity in Italy, when the average monthly index number for industrial production (100=1928) fell to 72.98. As a result, revenue in the financial year 1932-33 fell off by 1107 million lire as compared to the previous year.

Expenditure was, however, reduced by 1425 million lire, and the deficit stood at 3549 million against 3867 million lire in the previous year. In 1933-34 revenue continued to decline, but at a much reduced rate, the shrinkage amounting to no more than 161 million lire.

During the current fiscal year not only has this downward trend been checked, but revenue receipts in the first five months are nearly 350 million lire higher than for the corresponding period of 1933.

On the side of the expenditure, one of the heaviest debit items is accounted for by the State Railways whose profit or loss is included in the budget. In 1931-32 the deficit on this account stood at 198 million lire; in the following year at 603 millions, in 1933-34 at 675 millions, and for the current year, notwithstanding a saving of 137 million effected on the pay roll of the railways, 863 millions will have to be made good by the Treasury.

The deficit is due to causes operating in many other countries, that is, the shrinkage of goods traffic due to the depression, and the steady growth of road competition.

The World's Business

Mr. Hoover's Suggestion

HERBERT HOOVER, marking his return to public life, has issued a plea that the United States should return to the gold standard. The Administration replies that the United States is on such a standard.

The contradiction is understandable. Last year, in explaining the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 31, 1934, Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. interpreted the situation correctly, albeit facetiously. He said that the United States was on "an international gold bullion standard, streamlined, 1934 model." For nine months before that date the dollar had been inconvertible. It was thus a paper dollar. Then Congress decided again to connect the dollar to gold. Instead of going back to the old equivalent, of 23.22 grains of pure gold to the dollar, it decided to make the equivalent 13.173 grains, a cut of 41 per cent in the gold content. Here was the "standard" or measure—13.173 grains equal one dollar, or $35 an ounce.

Now, to maintain the "standard" two things have to be mutually convertible at a given ratio. After Jan. 31, 1934, the United States Treasury paid out $35 (dollars) for every ounce of gold. It also was necessary to maintain a free market by selling gold at the same price. This is where the innovation begins—Mr. Morgenthau does not sell gold any longer for use at home. He sells it only for disposal abroad. In this way the dollar and gold are kept at a fixed ratio, and the United States dollar is in a stabilized relation with all other currencies, such as the franc and the lira, which are likewise, anchored to gold.

Even here, however, there is a qualification. The stabilization is subject to a power given to Mr. Roosevelt by Congress which has not yet been used to change the dollar ratio to gold within a range of nearly 20 per cent.

What is the net of it all? Simply that the United States is on a gold standard, but that that standard is one the like of which has never been known before—a "1934 model, streamlined," indeed.

* * *

Mr. Hoover thinks the standard is *too* modern. He does not wish to see gold coins in circulation any more; that would be too old-fashioned, not to say dangerous. But he proposes a gold bullion standard without the qualifying "international." Gold bullion, he suggests, should be exchangeable at home as well as abroad. Thus a citizen, wishing to test the gold value back of his notes, could accumulate, say, $1000, and get in return, if he so desired, a lump of gold.

Of what earthly good would that be? One cannot eat the gold, clothe oneself with it, or even erect a golden shelter. The virtue would be, as J. M. Keynes once said, to "strap down the Minister of Finance"—that is, to prevent him from again reducing the gold content. Citizens would scurry to the banks and demand the gold back of their currency if they saw evidence of approaching devaluation. Internal convertibility may thus be regarded as a kind of check on Government irresponsibility. Mr. Hoover explains that the adoption of his proposal would be a passport to prosperity. What he means is that the foreknowledge that there would be no more monkeying with the currency would be a stimulus to business.

We do not doubt it. But, while we think that devaluation has been tried and found wanting, and that this is a sufficient reason for not embarking upon another experiment, we cannot agree that the return of internal convertibility would be the correct method to promote business activity.

* * *

Devaluation was aimed at protecting private contracts. In Biblical times, and even later, there was always a periodical wiping out of debts. They were the way out of a debt crisis—the uninterrupted practice of usury. In March, 1933, the United States was overcome by one of these periodical debt crises. President Roosevelt tried, as Mr. Hoover before him tried, to salvage the private debt structure. One Roosevelt method was to make the Government break its own contract—namely, by adulterating the medium of debt payment, or devaluing. The policy so far has not shown the results so freely predicted 18 months ago. That is to say, the adulteration of the gold value of the dollar has not been reflected in a *pro tanto* adulteration of its buying power value. The extent of the former adulteration was 41 per cent. Of the latter, only 10 per cent has so far been recorded, and this is mainly due to other factors, such as the drought.

There is thus no reason in policy for any further devaluation. According to our Washington correspondent, President Roosevelt is fully aware of its lack of results. He is reputed to be dead set against any more money experimentation. But he is harassed by special pressure groups who are intent on more adulteration of the national currency for the sole purpose of satisfying clamant sectional interests.

* * *

Now, the dollar is a *national* currency. And its status should be a *national* responsibility. Mr. Hoover's concern comes on the heels of the Supreme Court decision castigating the Government for its repudiation of the dollar-gold contract in its specific application to gold bonds. This is a reason additional to the proven fruitlessness of the procedure for Government restraint.

It is doubtful, however, whether the wisest check would be to restore internal convertibility. That would again be an invitation to hoarding of the national gold by the rich. It would be to hand over to the favored the means for a hold-up of the Government. March, 1933, is too recent to persuade Americans to embark once more on such a peril. Moreover, again to give gold liquidity to wealth would be again to undertake the impossible. There would be ten times more claims on gold than gold. Consequently, if Mr. Hoover's advice were followed, the country would once more be "asking for" what Frank A. Vanderlip calls "a grand cropper over this fundamental misconception."

The only way of restoring confidence in the currency is to establish national responsibility for the currency. America's dollar should be managed for the purpose of regaining and maintaining the much-needed economic balance among all economic classes. This should be the goal of public-spirited Americans today. Mr. Hoover's great influence would have been better employed if he had attached the principle that he espouses to the fight against political manipulation of the Federal Reserve Board. Under the banking bill just submitted to Congress that board will have far more influence over the buying-power value of the dollar—the characteristic of the dollar that really matters—than all the dollar weight fixers. Dollar buying power will be in their hands. It is vital to the public welfare that such control shall be pure and undefiled.

H. B. E.

Federal Relief Money Paid Over To N. Y. C. Scanty

Comptroller's Report Says City Has Received Only $10,682,000 Thus Far

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Although New York City's public works portfolio for the new $4800 million national work relief dispensation overflows with $100 million worth of projects, and allocations nearly two years old by the Federal Government aggregate of about $140 million for this area, the city actually has seen the color of only $10,682,000 of government money, according to a report by Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, when he acknowledged the receipt of a further $3,676,910 to apply on construction costs here. Of the money received today, $3,311,942 will be applied toward completion of the city's independent subway system.

Ten Projects Under Way

A review of the 50 nonfederal undertakings in Greater New York which the Public Works Administration agreed to finance out of its initial $3300 million relief allotment shows that only 10 projects are under way and that, in the case of 46 of those approved, it took an average of 216 days to get even an allocation decision by Washington.

While the local program was designed to ease the drain on city relief funds by providing employment for 24,000 persons out of the more than 300,000 family heads out of work here, up to the first week in January, the largest number employed directly on jobs created through the huge federal fund was 2800.

This scanty dossier of accomplishment on city projects excludes, however, two limited dividend corporations building low-cost apartment houses with $9,500,000 of federal funds and 82 projects being handled by the National Government's own agencies and on which it is spending $30,200,000.

Neither does it take into account the mid-town Triborough Bridge being built by the Port Authority and which appears to be proceeding expeditiously, but now is threatened by fund hold-ups as a result of Secretary Harold L. Ickes' Order No. 129, which would force Park Commissioner Robert Moses out of the bridge authority chairmanship.

Titles Looked Up

With regard to the housing projects, Dwight L. Hoopingarner, Associate Federal Director of Housing, announced today that searches of title are nearing completion on the Brooklyn area selected for the first great low-rent dwelling project under public auspices here. The Government is now making payments and completing purchases of individual properties at the daily rate of $50,000, he stated, and has distributed $200,000 to owners and other interested parties and exercised more than $1,400,000 options to purchase for the development, which will cover 12 blocks.

London Bar Gold At New High 143s 11½d

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The price of bar gold today reached a new high of 143 shillings, 11½ pence ($34.99) a fine ounce, an increase of five pence over yesterday's price.

The price included a premium of 11 pence over the United States dollar and 5½ pence over the French franc.

At this price, gold valued at £269,000 ($1,317,682.25) was purchased on the local market.

The rise in the precious metal market to high records caused the resumption of sales of old family gold and silver trinkets and ornaments, the supply of which was thought to have been exhausted here following the first rush three years ago.

Dealers reported a steady rush to turn jewelry and silver plates into ready cash, while gold sovereign coins—nominally £1 or about $4.86—sold for as high as 34 shillings—about $8.56.

Electric Power Gain Over 1934 Is 5 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—With a total of 1,726,293,000 kilowatt hours produced in the week ended Feb. 23 by the electric light and power industry, the drop of more than 42 million units from the total of the week before was about seasonal for this period, which includes the Washington birthday holiday.

In its figures released today, the Edison Electric Institute shows that the gain for the whole country was 5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934, which was the only week in six years that registered a weekly gain in output due to a very abnormal cold spell at that time. The week ended Feb. 16, 1935, registered a gain of 7.3 per cent over the like week of 1934.

In the latest report, the percentage gains for all sections of the country dropped except in New England where the trend continued upward. Production in the central industrial area fell down slightly more than seasonal in sympathy with carloadings, steel and automobile production.

Foreign Bondholder Not Aided by Ruling

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 27

HOLDERS of the $8000 million or so of foreign dollar bonds which have been offered in the American market do not stand to benefit by the recent Supreme Court gold decision. Such is the opinion of most legal and financial quarters.

Approximately $5000 million, or 60 per cent of the issues involved, are being serviced in full while the remainder of around $3000 million face value are in default of all or part of interest or sinking fund payments.

However, only France, with $187,924,000 of obligations in terms of dollars, is continuing to pay interest on all its obligations on the basis of the old gold dollar. That country has increased the number of dollars paid in interest to compensate for the reduced value of the dollar to 59.06 per cent of its former gold content.

The majority of dollar loans, authorities in the field say, are based on indentures drawn under the laws of New York State or Massachusetts. In these states debts are payable in legal tender money.

Russia Gives Steel Order of $3,000,000 To Pittsburgh Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 27—Three million dollars worth of Pittsburgh steel has been ordered by Soviet Russia for a new rolling mill at the huge Zaporojstal steel works. The mill, to cost several times this amount, will be completely roller-bearing equipped and electrically driven.

The fabrication contract, described here as one of the largest orders of its kind ever placed in the United States for foreign shipment, was let to the United Engineering & Foundry Company by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Technical experts of the Pittsburgh concern will supervise construction and erection of the Russian plant, similar in design to the one which United Engineering is now completing for the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge Mich.

Russia's new plant will get under construction within 15 months, when the last of the steel is expected to be fabricated and shipped, it was reported here. It is designed to have a yearly capacity of 600,000 metric tons of hot and cold strip up to 60 inches wide.

I. V. Boyeff, chairman of the board of Amtorg, and V. K. Bogdan, first vice-president of the company, signed the agreement here Monday, with George T. Ladd and K. C. Gardner, president and vice-president, respectively, of United Engineering.

The contract also was countersigned by I. Z. Rogachevsky, president and general manager of the Zaporojstal Steel Works.

Higher Farm Prices To Result From Gold Ruling, Is Assertion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 27—Farmers of New Jersey and other northeastern states will receive higher prices for their products as a result of the Supreme Court's gold decision, according to Dr. E. E. Agger, head of the Department of Economics at Rutgers University. He also held that the threat of further deflation, a cause of great concern to the farmer, had been removed by the decision.

Farmers whose farms are mortgaged "can breathe easier" as a result of the gold decision, Dr. Agger said, since there is now no danger that, if their mortgages contain the gold clause, they will be asked to add about 65 per cent to the principal and interest still due on the mortgages.

As far as the farmer is concerned, the only adverse effect the decision might have, he held, might be that the prices of things he has to buy would be put disproportionately high by speculative and inflationary excesses. The rise in the value of the farm itself would partially offset this situation, however.

Germany Again Makes Registermarks Available

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The Reichsbank has again made registermarks available for gift and support purposes, according to advices received by Zimmerman & Forshay here from their Berlin correspondents.

The renewed use of registermarks for these purposes being part of the revised Standstill-Agreement will enable the Reichsbank to increase its holdings of foreign exchange, according to the firm. Registermarks are still available for travelers. Kreditmarks can still be used for mortgages, loans, and investments.

Large Wheat Crop Drop in Southern Hemisphere Seen

Yield for 1934-35 Put at 454 Million Bushels, 14 P. C. Off From 1933-34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The Southern Hemisphere wheat crop for the year 1934-35 has been reduced more than 14 per cent compared with the 1933-34 crop, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The total crop for Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa is placed at 454 million bushels, compared with 531 million bushels in 1933-34. The figures, however, do not take into account an additional reduction in yields in Argentina where recent adverse weather conditions are unofficially reported to have damaged a considerable part of the crop. The total reduction for the Southern Hemisphere, therefore, will probably be greater than 14 per cent, says the bureau.

The official Dec. 20, 1934, estimate for Argentina placed the crop in that country at 252 million bushels, compared with 286 million bushels in 1933-34. Recent excessive rains in the southern half of the Argentine wheat belt, however, are believed to have reduced anticipated yields by approximately 25 per cent in that section.

The crop in Uruguay is officially estimated at 11 million bushels, compared with 15 million bushels in 1933-34. Heavy rains hampered seeding so that the area planted this season amounted to only 997,000 acres, compared with 1,189,000 acres last year. Subsequent adverse weather and insect damage handicapped the development of the crop. The Chilean crop is placed at 35 million bushels, or about the same as last year, notwithstanding increased acreage this season.

The Australian crop is estimated at 135 million bushels, compared with 175 million bushels in 1933-34. The reduction in the Australian crop was caused mainly by adverse weather conditions during the harvesting months, particularly in western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The New Zealand crop is placed at 6,500,000 bushels, compared with 9,000,000 bushels last season.

In the Union of South Africa, however, a record wheat crop is expected this year. The crop is now estimated at 13,950,000 bushels, a gain of 14 per cent over the 1933-34 crop.

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The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

NASH Says
every owner of bank stocks should consider the effect of the new 1935 banking Act on the earning power of his bank shares.
Our statistical and research department has prepared an analysis of the probable effect of this act on the earnings of banks. We will gladly mail a copy of this analysis to anyone interested.
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By the Associated Press
New York, Feb. 27
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The majority of dollar loans, authorities in the field say, are based on indentures drawn under the laws of New York State or Massachusetts. In these states debts are payable in legal tender money.

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Do You Want Sales in the New York Market?
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Our present business territory extends WEST from the Illinois-Indiana State Line, including the Pacific Coast and Canada.
May we RE-PRESENT your product for you?
Address L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Mendieta Officers Quit Over Elections

HAVANA, Feb. 26 (AP)—More trouble was piled on the shoulders of President Carlos Mendieta today, when Cosme de la Torriente, Secretary of State, and Dr. Raul de Cardenas, Secretary of Justice and of the Interior, resigned.

The two cabinet officers declared they were unwilling to accept responsibility for conducting the forthcoming presidential elections in the face of political opposition.

Later in the day, Manuel Rodriguez Fuentes, Undersecretary of Justice, and Willy de Blanck, Undersecretary of State, resigned.

The Marianista Party, headed by Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana, decided to sever its connection with Mendieta, because "the Government did not accept a plan for a nonpolitical cabinet, which is the necessary basis for preparing elections."

Boston Art Notes

Rogers Groups

An exhibition of extraordinary interest is to be seen at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 9 Ashburton Place. It consists of statuary made by John Rogers. Figures are arranged in groups and are modeled about 20 to 24 inches in height.

As modeler, John Rogers was the plastic counterpart of Currier and Ives, famed makers of lithographic prints. In the later decales of the nineteenth century American taste was pretty matter-of-fact. The aesthetic was remote and rarefied. The artists who were led on and on into artistic speculation and theory left America, for it was too barren, too unsustaining. Taste today is far above what it was then. Art has been popularized. The descendants of the purchasers of Rogers Groups are holding forth verbally or in print on Mailliol, Gill and Lachaise. The Rogers Groups for them hold a sociological interest only. They inform, they sentimentalize, they glorify.

At Goodspeed's the displays will bear analysis. The clay has been modeled from life, the figures sit and stand, they fight, they read, play checkers, weigh the baby, court, act Shakespeare, take photographs, perform magical stunts. In short, any human activity which held attention and had what journalists call "human interest" was suitable material. Facile hands served the eye, details were included, the last word in fashion was applied to the costumes. Flounces, books, buttons, all properties in fact, were modeled literally, and looking at the groups we feel we are reading a descriptive chapter on the life in America of 50 years ago.

Many will smile, some will become reminiscent. Sophisticates may turn up their noses, yet this display is not an occasion for fun-making. There are many pieces modeled with taste and discernment; the groupings are graceful. Many a so-called sculptor today cannot improve on them.

D. A.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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87 St. Stephen Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $32.50—$45
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114 Fenway—6 rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet.
841 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath..... $50
11-13 Peterboro Street—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $37.50—$40

Apply to Supts. on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

Overlooking Fenway
98 HEMENWAY STREET, BOSTON
New 1 2-3-room-Pullman kitchenette, bath apartments. Electrolux refrigeration, elevator, $35 to $45. Apply janitor at any time or agent on premises 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY—Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$60. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 1839. Open eve.

BOSTON—5-room suite, all outside rooms thoroughly redecorated, free gas for cooking and refrigeration. $65. Apply 24A Clearway Street, KENmore 0482.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Very choice, well-heated, 2-room apt., unfurnished, in a select house; large community kitchen; very reasonable. JAMaica 3938 or 3972.

1 AND 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated, furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. STA. 8600. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

WINTHROP, MASS. Modern apartment, two bedrooms, $45. Telephone Ocean 0418-J.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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114 Fenway—6 rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet.
841 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath..... $50
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BOSTON—5-room suite, all outside rooms thoroughly redecorated, free gas for cooking and refrigeration. $65. Apply 24A Clearway Street, KENmore 0482.

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DISTRIBUTORS wanted coast to coast to sell newly invented adjustable holder for French type telephone hand piece; allows both hands free when telephoning; good looking, inexpensive; large profits. STEPHENSON WESTCHESTER CORPORATION, Stephenson Building, Gramatan and Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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GARDENS OF HAPPINESS
Fresh dates, oranges, grapefruit, etc., of the better kind. For name of your local agent address P. O. Box 514, Station C, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Cars to all points of interest to Christian scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COAMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

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FOR RENT to reliable parties, good location, 7-room house, all conveniences; references required. Tel. Parkway 4320 (Roslindale).

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Prompt and Courteous Service
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NEW YORK CITY—Pianist of a Church of Christ, Scientist, available after March 31st, for church or teaching position. Write Box X-4, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2240, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office in Little Building 3 mornings a week. Address Box M-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Three mornings in practitioner's office, 350 Madison Ave. (45th St.). Vanderbilt 3-9199 between 1-5 except Saturdays.

PRACTITIONER'S office one or more afternoons for rent, reasonable. Suite 1960, 11 W. 42nd Street, New York City.

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DESK CLEARING HOUSE
Used steel desk, files and storage cabinets, large stock mahogany desks and tables, mostly Doten & Dunton, walnut table and chairs, oak outfits priced right. 154 Congress St. Lib. 1552.

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SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

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FIVE WOMEN over 30 to become managers in Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans and Monroe Counties; exceptional opportunity for profitable repeat business of your own, showing by appointment only to selected clientele, exclusive line of highly tailored custom made suits and dresses, lingerie and hosiery; large territory; commission; bonus. Apply Manager, C & D STYLE DISPLAY, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, March 1, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.; Sagamore Hotel, Rochester, March 2, 1:00 to 1:30 p. m., or write Box P-104, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church—Furnished, large, sunny room, light housekeeping; pantry, running water. CIRcle 9267.

BOSTON—Warm, sunny room, overlooking The Mother Church Park. M. PEAKES, 105 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Com. 4930.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD. Com. 7862.

BOSTON—Attractive room with kitchen privileges in apartment. Miss Oestmann, 362 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. CIRcle 8152.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 32 Centre St., Coolidge Corner—Attractive large and small room, furnished or unfurnished; home cooking; convenient, quiet location, Longwood 9057.

GENTLEMAN—Quiet, comfortable, square room; privacy; breakfast in room; subway and L. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th—Attractive, near Columbia University, convenient transportation, church; business people. Mornings. University 4-8891, HUND.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gra 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Dr. (Columbia University section)—Resident rooms; temporary, permanent; $5.50-$10.50 weekly; rapid trans.; select clientele. IDA MAE NELSON, Un. 4-5242.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam 2654

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, Lingerie, Dresses; sell Ringless Hosiery, Gorgeous Lingerie, Dresses to friends, neighbors, etc.; liberal commissions, bonuses; special sale weekly; exclusive styles not shown elsewhere. HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing all kinds. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS. Sales and Service. Tel. Han. 4429.

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LINING coats, renewing shirts, repairing, remodeling, knitting at reasonable rates. LYSSA LASLEY, 72 Westland Ave., Suite 37, Ken. 0631, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A FEDERAL Reserve Bank collection department head for 17 years desires connection where his experience will be of service; excellent references. 2715 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER, careful driver, single, 39, 15 years' experience, good references; own uniform; anywhere. ROBERT LINK, 551 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-8194.

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FLORIST, Canadian, 15 years' experience in growing, design if necessary, take charge wholesale and retail; age 35, married; willing to go anywhere; references. P-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman would like work by day or hour; reading aloud, mending, generally useful. Mrs. La Rhette, 331 Huntington Ave., Boston.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with knowledge of typing and shorthand; ten years experience with Western Union as operator, supervisor and saleswoman; interested in position with better future. Miss Fannie Goodman, 154 Locust St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Dearborn 5035-J.

FRENCH GOVERNESS, children over 5, excellent references; anywhere. Write Box M-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LADY—Educated, refined, desires position as companion; capable housekeeper. 1834 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa. Phone FREmont 0148.

READING writing, companionship by the hour, reasonable prices; repairing, darning, fine hand needlework, all kinds. Ken. 1022-1023, Boston. MRS. ADDIS.

REFINED Swedish woman as attendant-companion; knowledge of beauty culture; good housekeeper. Suite 1, 112 Marlboro St., Wollaston, Mass.

YOUNG LADY file clerk, 7 years' experience, credit card index, clerical worker, knowledge bookkeeping, desires office or receptionist position; willing. Write Box B-12, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Yonkers, N. Y., will hold auditions shortly for soloist, must be member of The Mother Church or branch church. Write Box H-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 88 Boylston St., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 99 Montgomery St. Jersey City Berg. 4-8333

WATCH REPAIRING

ACCURATE WATCH REPAIRING All Work Guaranteed
HALPER'S, 181 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

DEALER established 25 years needs silver rugs, bric-a-brac, vases, bronzes, furniture, etc., for wealthy client. What have you? Will buy complete household or part. HALPER'S, 181 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Kenmore 1423.

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SILVER LADY HOSIERY announces Richmond Hill local representative offering ladies' men's hosiery, guaranteed first quality. Call, write A. G. SMITH, 10477 111th Street, Tel. Cleveland 3-4567.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

MARCH of PROGRESS SALES

Blatt's usher in the month of March with an event that will mark a new era in progress—March of Progress Sales. Months of planning have gone into this Sale which will continue during the entire month of March.

Savings will be great—be sure and take advantage of them.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Avenue

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Seaman & Martens
COAL
300 N. Vermont Ave. Tel. 5-3204

EAST ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
456 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5063 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
We Have a Delivery Service
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Reconditioning Oil. Permanents with Russian Pine Oil.
Oil Manicures.
14 HARRISON STREET OR. 4-8330

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Electric Wiring and Repairs
Appliances - Lighting Fixtures
Radio Service - All Makes
Authorized Dealer for General Electric Hotpoint Refrigerators and G. E. Radios
18 Washington Pl. ORange 3-8503

KROLL
The Jeweler
Send Your Old Gold and Silver to Us. Government License No. 3861
515 MAIN STREET
Opposite Woolworth's

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ENGLEWOOD

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Eng. 3-4260

F. E. TAMARKIN
Optometrist in Attendance

HACKENSACK

HACKENSACK TIRE EXCHANGE
Auto Accessories
Kelly-Springfield Tires
257 Main Street Hack. 2-0796

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

JERSEY CITY

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19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-5363-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

GATE'S
MILLINERY
We Have the Hat to Set Off Your New Spring Outfit
MODERATELY PRICED
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS
INCORPORATED
Palm Olive Soap.....6 cakes 29c
Oxagon Soap, giant size, 6 cakes 29c
Super Suds .....2 pkgs. 19c
Bon Ami Powder.....2 cans 25c
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

HERMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURNITURE
Cabinet Making, Refinishing, Slip Covers Pillows
Draperies, Upholstering, Mattresses Bed Springs
Studio: 358 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
Shop: 46 Grenwood Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-6717

Stewart & Van Duyne
CLEANING AND DYEING of WEARING APPAREL RUGS and DRAPERIES
Phone MONT. 2-2421
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Moore's Hardware Store
INCORPORATED
223 Glen Ridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
A Complete New Line of
Table and Shelf Oil Cloth
at reasonable prices.
Tel. MONTCLAIR 2-3210 and 2-3211

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
DOLLAR SALE
10 Jars Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice....$1.00
4 Jars largest size Stuffed Olives....$1.00
4 Jars Robertson's Orange Marmalade.$1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELLERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Highgate Hall Coffee House Inc.
—established thirteen years—
LUNCHEONS, AFTERNOON TEAS, DINNERS
Three Star Products. Cream Stack Pie—Special Recipe—Mary's French Dressing—Renowned. Kay's Krunch—Yummy.
Upstairs Over Bellevue Theatre
UPPER MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

CARDELL'S SERVICE STATION
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-9284

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc.
Glen Ridge and Vicinity
Beautiful Homes, Sale, Rent
WIDE PRICE RANGE
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
227 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Phone Glen Ridge 2-5600

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEWARK

Men's Apparel of Highest Quality...
J&M Shoes Cavanagh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 Broad Street

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

KUEHN
FLOWERS *and* POTTERY
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery
621 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
HU. 2-6060 OR. 4-7173

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Phone NUtley 2-4081
338 PASSAIC AVENUE
Corner of Chestnut Street

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00 Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

HARRIET E. ACH
A. L. D.
Complete Decorative Service
from the smallest accessories to the decoration of a room or an entire home.
122 So. Orange Ave. S. O. 2-7945

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The best of everything for the table.
ROSEMAWR MEAT MARKET
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

PICKWICK DELICATESSEN
711 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-3660

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know over of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
Coal Fuel Oil Coke
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

$ DOLLAR DAYS $
FEB. 28, MARCH 1ST and 2ND
49 SPECIALS
will be offered in this sale. Savings ranging from 20 to 35%.
HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
84 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

The Quality Shop
J. F. STRAKOSCH, *Manager*
See our new spring line of
Printed Silk Dresses in Half Sizes and Regular
TWIN SWEATERS in the New Spring Shades. BLOUSES in both tailored and dressy models. NECKWEAR in crêpe, organdy and lace.
MAPLE AVE. Tel. Ri. 6-2721 HO-HO-KUS

RUTHERFORD

ROSE & ALFRED
New York Beauticians
A modern salon for the fastidious woman.
Also a
KIDDIE BEAUTY SHOP
126 Park Ave. Phone Ruth. 2-4891

TEANECK

WEST SHORE FUEL CO.
TEANECK, N. J.
'blue coal' FUEL OIL
KOPPERS COKE

WESTFIELD

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
TEL. 2-2640

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

SIEVERS BAKERY
117 EAST BROAD STREET
Everything not only looks GOOD, but IS Delicious.
Bread, Rolls, Pies, Cakes and Assorted Nuts

PETER KRUP
23 ELM STREET
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring and Furrier Cleaning and Pressing
TEL. 2-3661

MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 EAST BROAD STREET
Specializing in
Ladies' Silk Hosiery
Lingerie and Millinery
Your Patronage Invited

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN
RED CROSS SHOES FOR WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES for CHILDREN
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

PETER KRUP
23 ELM STREET
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING and FURRIER CLEANING and PRESSING
TEL. 2-3661

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, PA. DEPARTMENT STORE
Furniture at Sale Prices may be purchased on convenient payment plan.

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
We Specialize in Choicest Cuts
PRIME MEATS
29 WEST 7TH STREET PHONE 23-637

HARRISBURG

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
Stetson Hats for Women
11 E. Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore

Mixed Salted Nuts.....89c Lb.
Salted Peanuts.....30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates...60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA Chestnut Hill

Mrs. Charles J. Wister & Company
5 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
EVENING AND DINNER DRESSES
SPORTS CLOTHES
SWEATERS

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

READING

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Alleghany Avenue

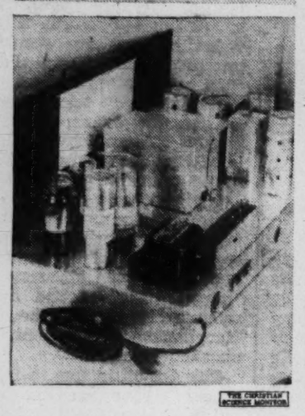
POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545

All-Wave Kit Set Presentation

Glenn H. Browning, radio engineer, who introduced the Browning-Drake radio set to readers of the Monitor in the early set-building days, discusses in this article an all-wave kit set which will prove of interest to those who may wish to build a fine tuner with its own amplifier or use it as a pre-tuner in conjunction with their present radio sets. This will be followed by a second article in the near future.

During the past year the new short-wave enthusiasm has brought back into the set-building field many of those who had previously built their own radiocast receivers. There was a distinct demand for an all-wave kit set, particularly for a coil- and tuning-condenser assembly, or catacomb, which would simplify problems of construction.



Dial and Back Panel Arrangement of Browning-Tobe Tuner. The Vernier Is 40-to-1 Ratio.

Six months ago intensive work was begun on a coil-condenser assembly that has been proven extremely efficient, compact and easy for an experimenter to set up—the Browning-Tobe tuner. This tuner is so arranged that it can be plugged into the amplifier of an existing set or can be placed in a black crackle-finish metal box with a speaker mounted in a cabinet or baffle of one's own making.

A study of the problem of plug-in coils as compared to coil switching revealed that fully as good efficiency could be obtained with the latter system if the structure was carefully designed. Plug-in coils must of necessity have two wiping contacts per coil while in a switch arrangement only one coil contact need be changed.

The switch must make good electrical contact as well as having low capacitance and low losses between its parts and at the same time must be so constructed that all coils not in use are short circuited. For if the larger inductance coils in the catacomb assembly were not short circuited these would have resonant periods at some of the higher frequencies and, consequently, would produce dead spots in the tuning range. The switch specifications were rather rigid, but manufacturers attacked the problem and brought out a product which, in the writer's opinion, sounds the knell of plug-in coils.

The tuner shown in the accompanying photographs, therefore, incorporates an all-wave catacomb covering a frequency range of from .54 to 22.6 megacycles, or from 557 to 13.4 meters. It will be noted that the mechanical as well as the electrical details have been very carefully worked out. This catacomb incorporates four sets of three coils each, a switch arrangement, and a three-gang tuning condenser, as well as all the trimming and padding condensers so that it may be used as the heart of an all-wave superheterodyne.

This kit assembly includes the coils for a tuned antenna system, one stage of radio frequency amplification, and the oscillator coils for the four bands covered. A shield segregates the tuned antenna coils from the tuned radio frequency transformers and the oscillator coils.

Another feature of the kit set is the intermediate frequency transformers which consist of three separate tuned circuits in each of the circuits used. These three tuned circuits produce a band-pass intermediate frequency amplifier which has a very broad-nose tuning curve resulting in relatively high fidelity. The top of the tuning curve is approximately 5 kilocycles wide and as a result does not decrease the high audio frequency received in music and speech to any great extent.

This triple-tuned intermediate stage also has a very great advantage from the standpoint of a kit set inasmuch as the link circuit is not connected to either the plate or the grid circuits of any tubes but is merely grounded. The intermediate is accurately set at the factory for 456 kilocycles and acts as a key circuit for adjustment of the receiver.

The circuit used in the kit set is simple and effective and employs only seven tubes. Diode detection, which has the advantage of giving a linear response, is obtained by means of a 2A6 or 75 tube. Automatic volume control is also incorporated, which may be switched on or off at the will of the operator. A beat-frequency oscillator is incorporated for CW reception. A 2A7 or a 6A7 is used as a mixer tube, which electronically couples the oscillator's signal to the incoming signal eliminating any interlocking effects between the oscillator and the antenna or radio frequency circuits. This combination gives a receiver which has a remarkable performance curve, the sensitivity being one microvolt or less all over the tuning range.

In a future article the writer will discuss the performance curves of this receiver as well as giving constructional details.

Boston Snapshots

Chivalry in Flower—A lady of youthful outlook on life started to cross the street the other day, we are told by her nephew. She caught the eye of a small boy hesitating on the curb and beckoned to him to cross safely with her while snorting trucks thundered by.

Arrived on the opposite sidewalk, she smiled down at him and remarked: "Now you're all right aren't you?"

The youngster returned the smile politely with the words: "That's quite all right ma'am, I'm a Boy Scout and we're supposed to help old ladies across streets. I'm glad I could help you!"

Students Prefer Baseball—This week a Carnegie Foundation of Teaching report notes the passing of the "Rah Rah Era" in American college life and sport. A vote taken recently in Boston University shows that there is actually a transference of interest from the more spectacular sports, such as football, to those less associated with "pep rallies" and the like.

The first choice among B. U. men is baseball, with 320 votes. Football takes second place with 283; but basketball and tennis run close to it in popularity, with 275 and 244 respectively.

Tennis is the girls' favorite, with swimming and basketball second and third in order.

In answer to the question: "List sports in which you may wish to take part," 53 different kinds of recreation were named. Only one girl chose roller-skating, but ice hockey was high in favor. One enthusiast wished to join in "anything but horseback riding."

The World Viewpoint—Not all habitués of Boston's suburban movies seem to gain a coherent idea of international affairs from their exposure to newsreels.

The other day a special series of historical scenes was shown in connection with the anniversary of the Ukraine. A picture of Lenin surrounded by admiring throngs flashed on the screen.

Two ladies who had been conversing freely throughout the film paused momentarily and absorbed the spectacle.

"Ah!" said one finally, "It must be Hitler!"

If Boston is the Hub, Russia and Germany presumably are quite unimportant spokes, as far as these domestically conversational ladies are concerned.

Through Japanese Eyes—Plenty of Occidentals have brought back their impressions of the Orient with the aid of cameras, pencils and brushes, but not often do we have the opportunity of looking at our own western world through Oriental eyes.

Visitors who pass through the softly carpeted length of the newest Boston home of the Yamanaka Company—resisting the temptation to stop and admire long cases full of jade, china and carved stones—may find in the downstairs gallery a number of Japanese prints devoted to scenes in America and Europe as well as in Japan.

Quite a number of people are wending their way to this Boylston Street store—which looks more like an art museum itself—after seeing the special exhibition of Japanese color prints now on view in the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington Avenue. There are 80 prints in the latter collection, which have been lent by Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans of Boston.

The current exhibition in the Yamanaka gallery contains further examples of the work of some of these artists.

"Cost of Not Selling"—Allen Zoll, marketing and production engineer, told the Advertising Club at its meeting last week that it is more important to consider "the high cost of not selling" than the "high cost of selling."

A short time before, he recalled, he entered a hotel restaurant and paid a 15-cent service charge on his bill. The manager explained later that he had figured out that every time a guest sat down in his dining room his share of the overhead was 35 cents. "But," remarked Mr. Zoll, "have you ever considered the cost to you each time a guest does not sit down but goes to the cafeteria across the street because of your service charge?"

Once executives themselves are filled with enthusiasm over what they have to offer to the public, he declared, it is a simple matter for this enthusiasm to be communicated to advertising and sales departments—with the inevitable results in increased business.

Instead of being discouraged by a visit to the executive offices any worker should be newly fired with faith in the value of his service in giving the public an opportunity to buy, he said.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

No. 41

Igor Stravinsky

STRAVINSKY once said, "I want neither to suggest situations nor emotions, but simply to manifest, to express them."

Stravinsky is a modernist. What is modernism? Modernism is simply the use of combinations that in the past were considered discordant. It portrays scenes and emotions which are in themselves dissonant.

Romanticism brought sentiment; modernism eliminates sentiment, in fact, does away with everything superfluous.

Stravinsky seemed bare and crude to me when I first heard *Le Sacre du Printemps* a few years ago, played by full orchestra. When, later, I heard *Le Rossignol* at the Metropolitan Opera, I liked it better. And now I thoroughly enjoy anything on a program by Stravinsky. To see *Petroushka* danced by the Russian ballet is an event in anyone's life. Theodor Szanto has made a complete arrangement of *Petroushka* for piano. Why not play it? You will find curious combinations, and plenty of surprises.

Are you so used to century-old traditions, certain harmonic contrapuntal formulae and melodic construction, that your hearing is subservient to these? Or can you put aside these traditions and listen from an entirely new standpoint? Well, you won't have to do this, for Stravinsky has come back into the fold and is religiously abiding by the old rules and laws laid down by his musical ancestors. Whether he is now an impressionist, a modernist, or just a stylist, no one knows. But he will always be an individualist.

SONYA MICHELL

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Indefinite article "a" (M. B.)—The indefinite article "a" is always sounded as in *sofa*—almost an *uh* sound—except when emphatic or standing alone. By "standing alone" we mean that if the indefinite article were given out in a spelling bee, it would be sounded as long *a*. An example of the "emphatic use" follows: "I did not ask for two men, I wanted *a* man." Here, the indefinite article would be sounded as long *a*.

But in ordinary use ("a man," "a university," "a hat," "not a one," etc.), the indefinite article is obscured as in *sofa*.

Before a word beginning with a consonant sound, of course, "a" becomes "an"; as, "an apple," "an honor," "an hour," "an understanding."

Note that it is "a university," but "an understanding." The long *u* in the first is virtually *yu*, and the hard *y* sound is a consonant. We should no more say "an university" than we would "an youth."

Definite article "the" (M. B.)—When the definite article is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound ("the apple," "the hour," "the aim," etc.), the term is sounded with a trace of quick-long *e* as in create.

When standing alone or emphatic, "the" is sounded with full long *e*.

Before a word beginning with a consonant sound ("the one," "the youth," etc.), the definite article is sounded with *e* obscured as in maker, approximately *thuh*.

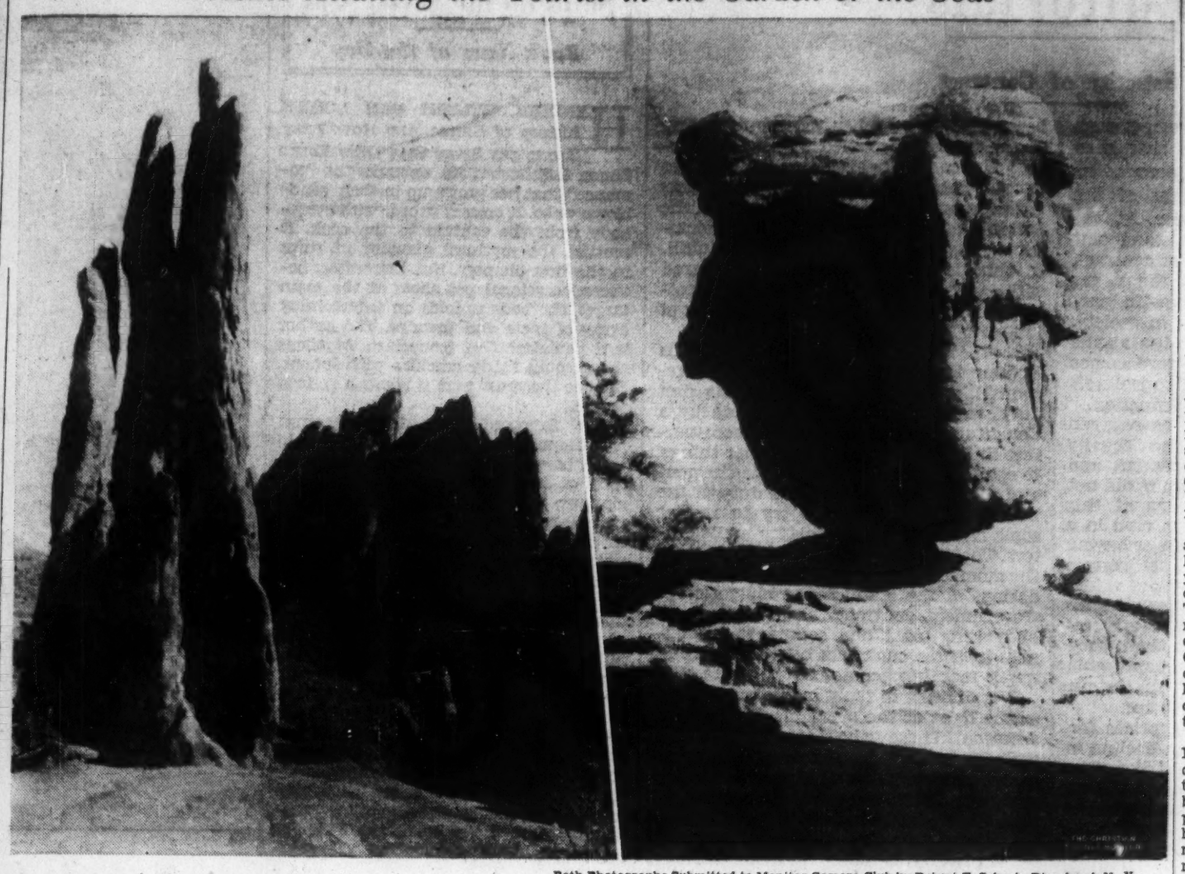
Quotation for Today

HE IS a man of sense who does not grieve for what he has not, but rejoices in what he has.

—EPICTETUS

Daily Features

Scenes Awaiting the Tourist in the Garden of the Gods



CATHEDRAL SPIRES

BALANCED ROCK

Both Photographs Submitted to Monitor Camera Club by Robert E. Schock, Riverhead, N. Y.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lo-ammi

THIS was the name given at God's command (Hosea 1:9) to the second son and third child which Gomer the daughter of Diblaim (1:3) bore to the prophet Hosea. The word *Lo-ammi*, literally, "not my-people," is clearly symbolic; for in Hosea 1:9 we read, "Call his name Lo-ammi for ye are not my people, and I will not be your God."

Stern though this pronouncement appears, the following verses make it plain that there was yet hope for the future deliverance of the "children of Israel" (Hos. 1:10); for the statement "ye are not my people" was at length to give place to "ye are the sons of the living God" (*Ibid.*). Moreover, in the opening verse of the following chapter we find "Say unto your brethern, Ammi" (literally "My-people") in contrast to the "Lo-ammi" ("not my-people") already referred to.

Mr. Scroggins

Two Too-Early Birds

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE February sun over Boston Common shone cheerfully from a sky so clear that it hardly could have been called a sky unless it had not been colored blue. There was a lightness in the air which made all those who were abroad feel that there might be daffodils just around the corner. And yet it was February. There could be no mistake about that, because the Common still was covered with snow, and every now and then a chill wind swooped noisily across Charles Street and along the Common walks.

Roger P. Scroggins wound his tippet more tightly about his neck and slapped his hands against his arms. "Bright, but winter," he said to himself.

Yet he was thinking daffodils just the same. Every once in a while he closed his eyes and stopped. Then he opened them. It was a sort of game with him in the late winter. Between closing his eyes and opening them, he thought flowers. It was almost as much fun as having them. He stopped before a bed in the Garden, covered with hemlock boughs, closed his eyes and murmured, "Not so long now, and there'll be tulips." He opened his eyes. Right before them was a fluttering yellow bird.

"Dear, dear!" said the venerable squirrel. He closed his eyes again, expecting that when he opened them the bird would be gone, because there seemed no doubt but that he had mixed things up a bit. But when he opened his eyes again, the bird was still fluttering.

"Well, it must be, I guess," said Scroggins. He went closer. "Dear me, dear me!" he said. "It's Madame Canary. Whatever are you doing here?"

Madame Canary perked her little face and looked back bravely at her illustrious friend. "I was in a flower shop. Through the window, it looked so sunny. I thought I'd go outside." She shivered and a look of disappointment came into her face. "But I'm afraid I was too early."

Scroggins bent over and picked her up. "Stay under my warm tippet," he said, "and I'll take you right home." He hurried across Charles Street and slid now and then on the ice, which helped to get him to

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Before Him Was a Yellow Bird.

Ulmus Americana (American elm) more quickly.

"Mrs. S., a visitor," he said as he opened the front door. Mrs. Scroggins came from the kitchen, undoing her apron. She understood Madame Canary's plight in the wink of an eye, and soon had her comfortably fixed by the kitchen stove. And then came a great surprise. From the sitting room in the kitchen where Madame Canary was telling the story all over again of how she thought the sun's brightness was saying "Come out!" hopped Araminta, of all people!

Mr. Scroggins greeted her with outstretched hands. "My dear Araminta, back again!"

The first robin curtseyed. "I'm afraid I'm a little early," she said. Madame Canary laughed and laughed, and the two birds had a gay time together while the Scroggins hovered about with smiles and food.

"We'll keep you both here as long as you care to stay," said Mrs. Scroggins. "Indeed we will," said her husband heartily. Madame Canary burst into a song which made Araminta so happy that she too sang. The Scrogginses were so full of gladness they couldn't speak. After a while Mr. Scroggins was able to, and it wasn't so very long, either.

"Two too-early birds," he said. "But it does bring the daffodils nearer to have them here." Mrs. Scroggins smiled and smiled.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Famous Sausage

SAUSAGE is a favorite meat in Iowa homes. An Iowa farmer is reported to have made more than 1000 pounds of sausage for his family's consumption this year.

One Iowa couple hunted up a sausage recipe which had been famous in the family many years ago. They found it still deserving of fame and began making it for sale. They make it regularly, canvass the homes in the towns and cities in their immediate trading area, and are finding ready and profitable sales. The venture is a big success.

H. W. P.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Depression?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A HOUSEWIFE answered her doorbell one morning to find an elderly man selling shoelaces. Ordinarily she did not buy from peddlers, but there was something about this man which held her attention. He had only one finger on his right hand and his left arm was gone; but his whole countenance and bearing were so cheerful and he was so clean-looking that it would have been impossible to pity him.

After the purchase of a pair of shoelaces, the woman talked with him for a few minutes. For twenty years he had been a contractor for oil companies in Oklahoma and Texas; but after a mishap he was no longer of any use to his employers. He had come to Kansas City determined to find some means of supporting himself. Work of any kind was scarce, and to one handicapped as he was, almost impossible to find.

"But I just made up my mind that I would find something honorable to do, and that I wouldn't let the city take care of me," he said. "So I began selling shoelaces. It hurt my pride a little at first,—yes, after having had forty men working under me,—but it didn't hurt my pride nearly so much as living off of charity would have. And I can sell enough shoelaces a day to live on."

When he was asked how he could always be so cheerful, he answered: "I have plenty to eat, a good place to sleep, and enough clean clothes, so I can't complain. There are many people worse off than I am."

He had various little contraptions to keep himself neat. A razor with a ring in the end of it (which he holds with his one finger), a board with a comb attached, and a steel wire apparatus with which he buttons his clothing, show his efforts to be clean and neat—an effort in which he has succeeded.

There are no lines of bitterness on his face, and he whistles and sings as he sells his shoelaces. His undaunted spirit is an inspiration to many who would be called far more fortunate.

In Lighter Vein

One Answer

The kindergarten teacher was telling her class about the canary bird.

"Can any little boy tell me what a canary can do that I can't?" she asked.

A hand went up.

"All right, Marvin."

"He can take a bath in a saucer."—*American Girl.*

Bird Lore

Teacher: "What little boy can tell me the home of the swallow?"

Bobby (waving an eager hand): "The home of the swallow is in the stomach!"—*American Girl.*

A Statesman

"A statesman is supposed to be familiar with all public questions."

"Yes," replied Senator Bakblox, "but not necessarily with all the answers."—*Washington Star.*

Defined

"Mother, I feel so 'cited!"

"Excited, child? I doubt if you know what excited means."

"Why, it's being in a hurry all over."

Nature Note

"What does a bat do in winter?"

"It splits if you don't oil it."—*Bored Walk.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Invincibles' Is Too Specific*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU THINK THAT DOODLEDUCK IS A GOOD ENOUGH NAME FOR US ?
MAYBE WE OUGHT TO BE THE INVINCIBLES !
INVINCIBLES !! THAT SOUNDS SWELL !
BUT ON THE OTHER HAND — WHY NOT DOODLEDUCKS !
LEP'Y
PLUNK
PLUNK
AND
PLUNK

The Adventures of Waddles—*Luncheon, 'A la' Cart*

By THE HAGERS

WHEN TONY AND HIS CART DRAW NIGH WITH ALL HIS TEMPTING WARES PILED HIGH,
LET ONE RESIST, THEN, IF ONE CAN, THE FRAGRANCE OF HIS RIPE "BANAN."
FOR IN THE FACE OF SUCH APPEALS, WHO WOULD NOT EAT BETWEEN HIS MEALS?
SO PARDON ME IF I TAKE PART IN THIS BRIEF LUNCHEON, A LA CART.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Sanctity of Contract

REFLECTIONS on the Supreme Court's ruling in the gold cases have been many and varied. Its repercussions will probably stir the thought of the nation for some time to come. At the root of the matter, from the standpoint of the people, is the problem of contract. The sanctity of contract is the nexus which links individual citizens—in particular the two great groups in society, debtors and creditors. Credit lies at the base of their relations. The word comes from the Latin verb *credere*, "to believe." Thus, contracts have a moral sanction.

If an obligation is sacred as between individuals, should it not be equally sacred as between the Government and the citizenry? The Supreme Court did not tackle the ethical implications of this dichotomy. But some answer is vital in a dynamic society where the value or buying power of the thing in which we express our money contracts varies. Money values go down as well as up. When they go down debtors are receiving an unearned increment from creditors — more than they contracted for. Strictly considered, this in itself is unfair, "immoral." And certain disrupting consequences are set up.

During such times of rising prices (or, expressed in another way, the decline in money values) we often have strikes. The reason is obvious. Wages which are fixed money obligations become adulterated in buying power. Bondholders, also the recipients of fixed money incomes, are similarly affected. But society as a whole is not disturbed at all. Why? Because at a time of rising prices all economic activity is stimulated. Consequently the occasional lament of the bondholders, or the wage earner, is swallowed up in surety of income and maximum employment. In such times you do not often hear about the involuntary breaking of contracts.

However, when prices go down (or, stated in another way, when money values advance), the machine of economic society runs down. Creditors this time receive a fortuitous dividend from debtors. Then we have national disruption. That there is far more social trouble in times of falling prices is due to a simple fact. Debtors are the *enterprisers* of our economic system, or the active group, as contrasted with the creditors, who are the passive element.

They work for profit. In their operations they have to borrow from the banks for the purchase of raw materials and have to repay their loans after they have sold the goods. The prospect of profits becomes dimmed when prices are falling in the interval occupied by manufacturing. Hence their activity simply fades away. What happens to past contracts with investors for such outlays as the building of factories? With nothing coming in, they are often impossible to fulfill. In this depression the scene is littered with bankruptcies, liquidations, compositions, failures—the wholesale breaking of individual contracts.

In the trough of such a period the Roosevelt Administration assumed responsibility for national policy. Its first duty was to pledge itself to abide by a Constitution which created a "more perfect Union," in order, among other things, to establish justice and promote the general welfare. To this end the duty of the new Government was to try to restore some balance between debtors and creditors. That was the pre-eminent problem of the moment. It was threatening the foundations of the state. If the obligation of Government contracts stood in the way of revising what had become so intolerable in these contracts between citizens, was it moral to acquiesce?

It is difficult to reply in the affirmative in the light of the preamble to the Constitution. Those who contend that the state is subject to precisely the same moral obligations in all circumstances as govern an individual would render impossible the maintenance of an individualistic society. Even the sanctity of contracts as expressed between individuals may itself be the justification of the violation of contracts by the Government. Edmund Burke's words in his "Reflections" are very much to the point: "A state without the means of some change is without the means of its own conservation. Without such means it might even risk the loss of that part of the Constitution which it wished most religiously to preserve."

That the Government shall not act irresponsibly in such a grave matter must be left to the high moral sense of the people who elected it. In this case, as in others, the exception merely proves the rule of integrity—an exception created by the greatest disruptiveness in debtor-creditor relations that America has ever seen.

The exception is now out of the way. The rule of integrity remains, and it demands the maintenance in future of such currency conditions as will preserve debtor-creditor equity. Second thoughts on the Supreme Court decision should inspire currency sobriety in Washington.

He's Still at Bat

HISTORIANS of this present epoch will doubtless extend themselves in analyzing the remarkable phenomenon which occurred in the United States on this twenty-seventh day of February.

They will recall that a nation long in suspense breathed freely again on the morning of that day; that in the quaint idiom of a well-known radio comedian, a whole people seemed serenely to "unlax." For on page one of the continent's newspapers screamed the headline: "Babe Ruth Joins the Braves"—the answer to all America's question, would the "home run king" play baseball this year?

Instances will be given where some men, in their excitement, actually conversed with their wives at the breakfast table; that suburban commuters argued with men they didn't know as to whether the Governor of Massachusetts would throw in the ball at the opening game of the season, or whether the President of the United States himself would travel from Washington and give the signal to "Play ball."

Incidentally, it was only a couple of weeks ago that the "Babe" was showing Englishmen that he could run up a pretty good score in their national game of cricket. Alan Fairfax, Australian star, was enthusiastic. "He'd make a great cricketer," he said. In Japan he made America so popular that jingoistic reactionaries have just assassinated the publisher of the Tokyo newspaper responsible for his Japanese tour.

After all, it's a wholesome sign when a nation can shed its worries about gold clauses, work relief measures and Huey Long and give friendly welcome to the decision of the baseball veteran to play for at least three more years.

Now that the "Sultan of Swat," ambassador of good will, clean sport and hero of American boyhood, has lifted a load of suspense off the country, citizens can resume interest in politics, and really get to work on their income-tax returns.

May the Government Sell Power?

AN ADVERSE decision in a United States District Court can make a great difference in the solicitude of New Deal administrative agencies over the constitutionality of their projects. This is especially true when the court has jurisdiction over the principal field of the experiment as in the case of the opinion by Judge W. I. Grubb in Alabama that the Government has no right or authority to go into the business of selling electricity as it has been doing through the Tennessee Valley Authority and proposes to do in other water-power developments.

This is just the point which Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Edison Electric Institute, urged should be cleared up when he invited the Administration a few months ago to join issue with the electrical industry in a test suit that would establish the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Government's program. His proposal met with direct rebuff by President Roosevelt, and the test came instead by action of minority stockholders of the Alabama Power Company—whose suit incidentally illustrated the difficulty of the TVA in negotiating even with a willing company management. Now the Administration, as represented by TVA counsel, is all haste to get the case before a higher court and to obtain a final decision in an issue on which the hydroelectric program hinges.

Certainly it is better so. The Government ought really to want to know where it stands with reference to its constitutional powers before it pours hundreds of millions of dollars into the construction of utility plants. Perhaps the Administration has thought to influence the decision by going ahead and building the plants and then saying in effect to the Supreme Court, "Here are the works already set up; you are not going to destroy their usefulness, are you?" But this would be not only an effort to circumvent the Constitution but also a disastrous financial speculation in event of an unfavorable decision.

"Social Status" Snubbed

SOMETHING of the same feeling that brought from Shylock the exclamation: "A Daniel come to judgment!" must have been experienced by a plaintiff in a New York court last week.

Counsel for the defendant had demurred at the amount of damages awarded by the jury on the ground that the "social status" of the plaintiff did not entitle her to such an amount. Supreme Court Justice William Harman Black instantly declared that "this court refuses to follow any such illogical reasoning," and upheld the $10,000 verdict of the lower court.

"Courts," ruled Justice Black, "are established so that a respectable scrubwoman may receive just as large a verdict as any Sybarite of what may now be left of the former 400."

The only surprising part in this action is that a lawyer, in this democratic age, should have advanced such an archaic argument merely because the plaintiff held a humble position in a dress shop.

A well-known stanza of Robert Burns comes to mind:

> The rank is but the guinea stamp;
> The man's the gowd for a' that!

Showing, perhaps, that a poet's song may form a very sound precedent for a judge's court decision.

Ships on the Seven Seas

Book News of the Day

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON'S history of SHIPS: AND HOW THEY SAILED THE SEVEN SEAS (New York: Simon & Schuster. $3) debunks the "romance" that has grown up in their windblown wake. It crosses swords with everybody from the captain to the cook. It scuttles the mythical glamour of ships in the first chapter. But thereafter, between occasional pot shots at the main target, the book unfolds an entertaining array of facts and theories. The author is a genial sort of iconoclast. At times the account fairly crackles with humor. But for the most part it steers a serious course.

The foreword gives fair warning: ". . . the men and their lovely ships could easily be worked into a magnificent pattern of high-sounding adventures and glorious experiences. But things just weren't so, and my book is here to prove it." Mr. Van Loon brings his fist down upon the cabin table in a way that may startle some readers. Yet it will be surprising if a few do not agree "that it is about time." The pages are interspersed with more than 100 sketches by the author. There are no rosy sunsets among them.

Mr. Van Loon has a new theory of the origin and evolution of ships. He believes that shipbuilding and navigation antedate the early Mediterranean period, that the art originated in the Polynesian culture. Likewise the Chinese, he holds, were afloat long before the Egyptians ventured beyond the delta of the Nile. His views are highly speculative, yet plausible.

Elaborate technicalities concerning transitions in ship design he clears away with the explanation that there have been only three stages in the evolution of ships—those influenced by slaves, gunpowder and steam. One can sense with what delight Mr. Van Loon spills the wind from the sails of naval scholars who write tedious theses on the complex changes in ship design century by century.

As for progress on the human side, this history reveals more startling things. The author believes:

"A Phoenician sailor of the sixth century B. C. would not feel greatly out of place on a modern tramp steamer. He would get hot meals at fairly regular hours and he could no longer be sold into slavery. But the food would be just as bad as it had been in the days of his youth and what with conditions on the ocean being as they are, he would be obliged to work for little more than he had received when he was a sailor of King Hiram."

He cites some grim incidents of discipline practiced at sea in those "picturesque old ships." Even the shanty-singing clipper ship era, which the author admits came close to making life at sea worth while, does not escape unscathed. Only young men could stand the gaff.

Mr. Van Loon acknowledges that life on board a man-o'-war has improved 100 per cent. But not in merchant ships. He contends that captains and stewards who can shave off a few dollars on accommodation and food for their crews are regarded with high favor by the owners.

H. T.

On Your Guard, Mr. Taxpayer!

"MOST OF THE FIGURES HE SEES NOW ARE IN THE BILLIONS AND MILLIONS SO MAYBE HE WON'T NOTICE THE SIZE OF OURS"
$4,800,000,000 ASKED FOR WORK RELIEF
$2,300,000,00 RFC
$1,700,00 Plus
U.S. TAXPAYER
$1,300,000,000 MILITARY PROGRAM
MORE THAN TWICE THE AMOUNT SPENT BY THE U.S. FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN 1917

Sergei: Chauffeur-Philosopher

WE SOMETIMES suspect that our chauffeur Sergei is more of a Russian "citizen of the future" than all the Young Communists, male and female, who rush about making speeches and doing social work and earnestly discussing the ideal Communist state. For Sergei, too, is a product of the Soviet system; he has known nothing but Soviet schools and the Soviet atmosphere of intensive political propaganda. But he views the Soviet scene with placid detachment. Life to him is centered in the world of motorcars, and he moves easily through this world with calm and competent understanding. To Sergei a new motorcar is decidedly more exciting than the prospect of a new world.

Nobody could be less "typically Russian" than Sergei, who has little interest in conversation, who listens carefully to an order, and seldom asks a question. To Sergei this is a practical world, and as a practical young man he fits himself snugly into the Soviet environment as he would fit himself into an American or any other environment. For Sergei was born with a keen mechanical aptitude, and this inherent gift is adequate to provide his simple needs. Apparently he asks little more than a good motorcar to keep him content, and his obvious contentment is very cheering in a world of bewildered people.

* * *

In our months of daily association with Sergei we have never detected in him any trace of moodiness. He arrives every morning with the same cheerful smile and leaves every evening with a friendly "good night." In a city where many simple things are difficult to buy, he is an ever-present source of comfort. He "knows the ropes" so thoroughly in Moscow that when he says something is unobtainable, we know that there is no need to trouble ourselves further.

We try to emulate Sergei's philosophic attitude toward the pedantry of bureaucrats who make life difficult at times for almost all Moscow residents. Recently he went to buy our monthly allotment of that indispensable fuel which the Russians call benzine, the Americans gasoline and the Britons petrol. He accumulated the pile of necessary papers, permits from our House Committee, from the Foreign Office, and a statement from ourselves that we owned a motorcar and were entitled to buy fuel for it, the latter duly stamped with the rubber stamp which ordinarily commands respect. On that day the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and Sergei drove halfway across Moscow with his papers and the necessary money, and waited patiently in line for his turn.

* * *

After an hour or two he returned, as placid as ever, and told us that the official of the Benzine Trust wished our application to be written on letterhead paper. Impatiently we exclaimed, "But we have purchased gasoline for many months and never used letterhead paper." Sergei nodded gravely. "That is true." "Did you tell the official that?" we asked. "Yes, I told him, but this time he wants letterhead paper." His placidity dissipated our own irritation, and soon he was off again to await once more his turn in line.

Sergei's manners may only be described as perfect. Invariably he is neatly dressed, carefully shaven, and clean. He is always polite but never servile, and looks us straight in the eye when he answers questions. Certainly he has no feeling that his position is inferior. And why should he?

Sergei's reticence conceals unsuspected reserves. One day we were discussing with the secretary a new play which we wished to see. We asked her if she knew the plot, but she did not. Sergei was standing near, and for the first and last time in our experience spoke before he was spoken to. He said: "I saw the play. I know the plot." We urged him to tell us, and in half a dozen sentences he gave us a condensed summary of which any professional writer might be proud. So we sent him off to buy tickets, confident that we would have seats as good as any in the house.

D. B.

On a War Veteran's Views

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest Mr. Stanley M. Southern's letter on the editorial page, in which the writer expresses his views of the Monitor's policy toward veterans.

May I add my voice to this much-discussed and beclouded question?

In the first place, I am a veteran of the World War with a service-connected disability. I was only a volunteer, and I expect I hold the Constitution of the United States and the office of the President in as much respect as does Mr Southern.

The payment of the so-called bonus to me at this time would be most welcome. The amount due me would be used, every cent, to a good purpose.

However, I take direct issue with Mr. Southern on one or two points.

In the first place, The Christian Science Monitor is not the pawn of the bankers, big business or the National Economy League. The record of the National Economy League is open to anyone with eyes to see. Among other things, at the time they started fighting the veterans they also started campaigning against free education in the public schools. This campaign was carried on under the guise of salary reductions to teachers.

Surely no one who has read any Christian Science literature over a period of eighteen years could long be misled in regard to the Monitor's attitude on public education.

Although I do not always agree with the policy of the Monitor, I am grateful that during these unsettled times we have a paper we can turn to knowing that if there is any error in its policy, it is caused, not by any attempt to mislead anyone, but rather because the issue in question is so beclouded that it would take the wisdom of many a Solomon to see what is exactly right.

There are one or two points that I have noted in the Monitor's veteran policy that to me do not seem quite right:

1. The five-point credit for veterans and the ten-point credit for disabled veterans, allowed under Civil Service rules. Just what do they mean? As far as the Civil Service goes, they mean just what they say. But let Mr. Farley, the chief wrecker of the Civil Service, find out that anyone's ancestors voted Republican and then any credit is of no avail. I speak from actual experience. And so it seems in the final analysis there is really no benefit so far as veterans' preference is concerned.

2. And the recent cartoon showing a veteran at the head of the line requesting a second helping does not seem quite right. The policy of the National Administration in placing the farmer in a group and paying him for nonproduction seems to me a far more serious threat to our Government than any demand that any group of veterans has made.

In this connection, it is noted that much of the land on which this nonproduction is being paid was opened up during the high price era of the World War, and there are many so-called farmers today receiving more money under government nonproduction than they were ever able to produce during the time that many of us were in service. Yet the Administration insists on a "continual helping" to them.

I was grateful to note recently that the Monitor stated that undoubtedly there were many veterans in need.

In forming an opinion of the bonus and other veterans' questions, I have tried to be influenced as little as possible by the fact that I, myself, am an ex-service man. Yet I believe that the bonus should be paid.

Again I express my gratitude that the Monitor is not afraid to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." The line might occasionally become deflected through the maze of conflicting questions that arise, but it does not remain so for any great length of time.

MILTON A. ROBINSON

Bend, Ore.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please print this article on your editorial space in answer to Stanley M. Southern:

Mr. Stanley Southern, your view of war veterans in the Monitor is very timely. I have felt the same way as you have. I heartily agree with you. I, too, am through with The Christian Science Monitor. It certainly is a paper of the capitalists and money changers. It stands for adherence to the League and against the bonus at the same time.

I am sure The Christian Science Monitor is aware of bonuses to the big business and ammunition makers, while my husband gave up a $10-a-day job for $1 a day for two years. I, too, am thoroughly disgusted.

Chicago, Ill. MRS. ANNA NOVAK

"An English View of Films"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with much interest Mr. Harold Hobson's "An English View of Films," published under "The Wide Horizon" in The Christian Science Monitor, and heartily agree that the large majority of films dealing with crime and criminals deserve condemnation "because of the way in which they deal with these subjects." His words, "the way of dealing," hit the nail squarely on the head.

Crime and criminals are neither clever in the right sense, nor funny in any sense, and should never be presented in any sort of way that glosses over their iniquity. A mercy is now, fortunately, vouchsafed us in the English picture houses. The time for showing each film advertised is given, so one is no longer obliged at times to sit through over an hour of an objectionable film in order to see the good, wholesome picture one has gone to enjoy.

(MRS.) MAUD DREWRY

London, Eng.

Mirror of Opinion

Private Capital and War

ONE of the important reasons why congressional fishing committees flourish and so many of our statesmen see pink was exemplified yesterday by Mr. Eugene G. Grace of the Bethlehem steel and shipbuilding companies. In spite of testimony to the effect that the path of Mr. Grace's own patriotism during the war years had to be smoothed with bonuses to the extent of $3,669,000, he still could not conceive of the Government's commandeering his plant and drafting him to run it for $10,000 a year in the event of another "emergency." . . .

Mr. Grace apparently felt it to be all right for the Government to draft an individual and confiscate his health or life for $1 a day; but when it came to fortunes he was emphatic that "we should be fairly compensated for the use of private invested capital."

We agree with Mr. Grace that the problems of government operation of industry in wartime are difficult in the extreme. We disagree with him totally if he imagines that in another major war the presidents of munitions companies are going to collect bonuses of $1,500,000 a year or that private capital is going to be permitted to operate comfortably on cost-plus contracts and the assurance that it will be "fairly compensated" for its services.

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

"Stop, Stop, Stop, Stop"

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Excerpts from an Address before the School of Politics, Radcliffe College

NOT long ago an American newspaper withheld from publication one of the most succinct, interesting, and revealing messages which any newspaper could possibly publish, on the censorship of international news. The message was free from bias and, while it contained no facts, it contained much information. The message read:

Special to the [———]

Shanghai, — — STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP STOP

(Signed, Correspondent's Name)

The Chinese censor that day had been busy at his work! He had with precision and purpose eliminated everything except the stops between the date line and the signature.

* * *

News censorships in different parts of the world are pretty much alike and since I have recently spent several months in China and Japan I will give you, as a laboratory study, a few examples of how the censor in Shanghai makes himself useful. Particularly in China, phrases are regularly inserted into dispatches without the correspondent's being informed, and just as regularly phrases are deleted from dispatches without the correspondent's being informed. Messages are at times so mutilated that their meaning is either distorted or completely lost.

The particular obsession of Chinese censors at the moment is to add, lightheartedly, quotation marks to the correspondent's use of the word Manchoukuo and to add such phrases as "so-called," "puppet," etc., to the correspondent's references to the Manchoukuo State, the Manchoukuo Government, or the Manchoukuo Emperor.

This is not, in fact, a trivial point. It touches a condition vital to honest journalism. Obviously China has the right to take any attitude it wishes toward Manchoukuo or any other political situation, and quotation marks are small things, but when they rest on the premises that through "courtesy" the correspondents should be required to shape their dispatches "to conform to the attitude of the Administration" they become vastly more important than four little curves on paper. They give effect to a premise which is destructive of honest and independent journalism, and they give effect to a premise which would undermine the reliability and credibility of all news out of China—and the news out of other countries so censored.

* * *

The censorship of foreign news cables in Japan differs in method but not in purpose. In Tokyo there is very little altering of the dispatches of the correspondents, but periodically the foreign journalists, as well as the native newspaper men, receive lists of banned subjects with respect to which no news is to be written until further notice.

Chinese and Japanese censorship, however, is a mild disease compared with the censorship exerted in the European countries. But without minimizing the potential danger of international censorship, let me say that, as I see it, the real, pressing, menacing problem is not how the censors are suppressing news from the foreign correspondents, but how the censors are suppressing and distorting the news to the people—to the citizens—of their own country.

Today the newspapers of sixteen European countries, compassing approximately 400,000,000 people, are in the chains of governmental control and manipulation, and it cannot be without significance that out of these sixteen countries only two have retained the democratic form of government. The only states which still enjoy a free press are Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and Greece. In the remaining countries the knowledge on which people may form their opinions, and consequently their ability to form intelligent opinions, is controlled and maneuvered.

* * *

As difficult, as dangerous, as unsound as censorship of foreign news may be to the world at large, and to newspapers in particular, the censorship of domestic news—which is the strangling of the free press at its source—is a menace which seems to me more dangerous and even more costly. It means that in at least eleven European countries, populated by more than 400,000,000 people, and only to a lesser extent in the Far East, and in some South American countries, the propagation of ignorance, of falsehood and of half-truth has become an instrument of national policy. It has become one of the most forcible and yet one of the most combustible machines for operating a government. It cannot fail to be one of the most disintegrating elements in the structure of world peace. When the opinions of masses of people are molded by calculated misinformation, and when the force of such opinions is thereby manipulated to particular ends, we have in operation an influence which is destructive of freedom of thought and conscience, and which is destructive of intelligent national government and intelligent international government.

The least we can do is to be alert to the operation of such censorship, to lend our support to a free press whenever we can help, and to support those newspapers which use their freedom intelligently, constructively, and honestly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Has the New Deal Failed?

By H. B. Elliston

This is the first in a series of three articles by the Monitor's financial editor which will appear in successive numbers of the Magazine Section.

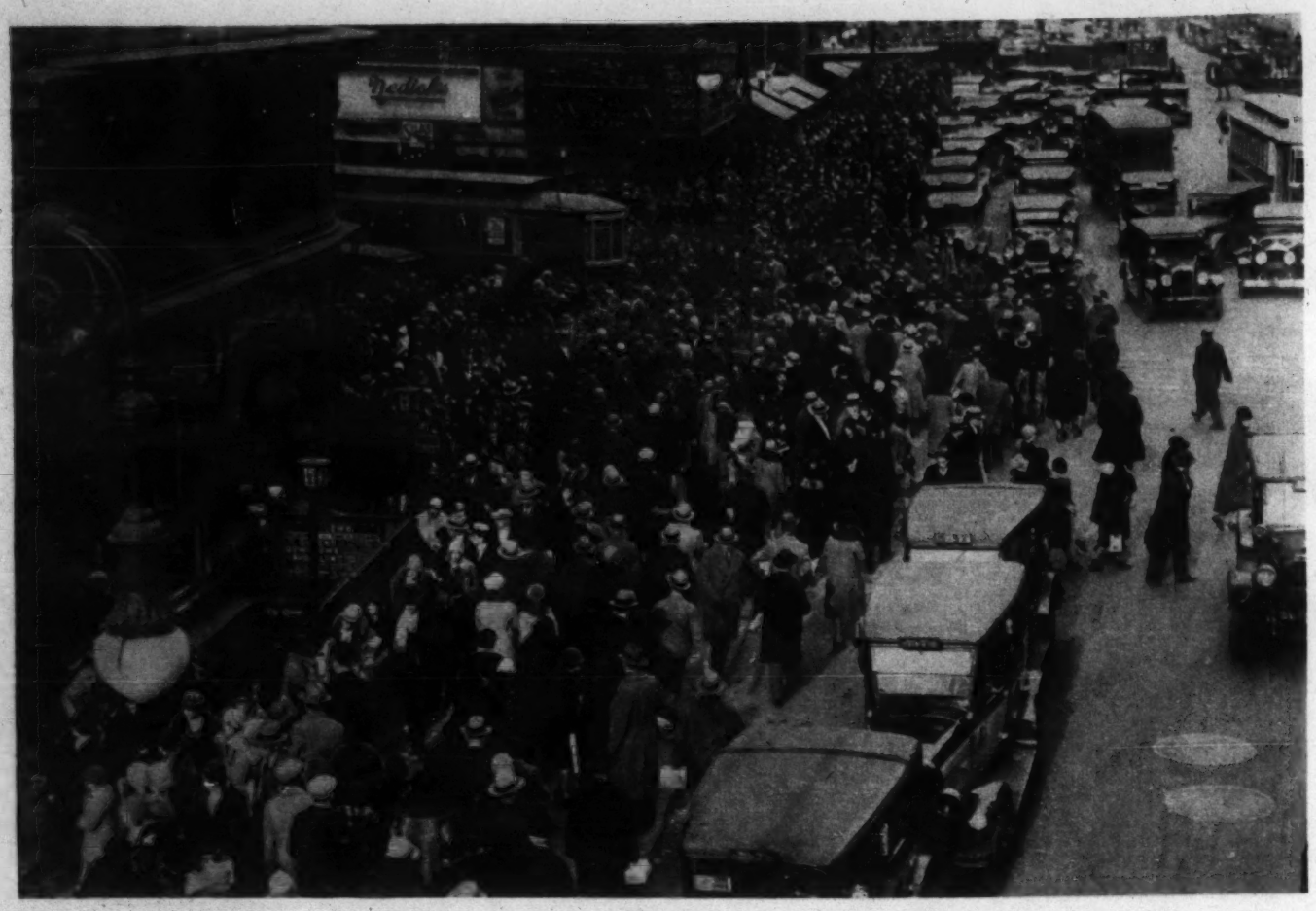
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS NUMBERED among those economic heretics who believe that the state can influence recovery out of a business depression. He is not peculiar in this belief. Every statesman who presides over the destinies of western nations is of the same opinion. Mr. Hoover proved no exception to the general rule when he went to the rescue of wages and then of bank deposits. The peculiarity of Mr. Roosevelt is twofold. He believes that he can both *manage* recovery and combine recovery with reform.

Recovery and reform as a phrase to designate the hydra-headed New Deal is simple to the point of meaninglessness. No understanding of results is possible unless we know what the New Dealers are driving at. Let us expand the popular description. In the Roosevelt lexicon recovery means the filling out of purchasing power so that there shall be a "more abundant life for all." Reform is explained as the distribution of that purchasing power more equitably in behalf of the person variously called "the forgotten man," "the average man," and "the underprivileged." Combine the two and you get the underlying object of the New Deal.

Purchasing power is the national income. or the aggregate value of goods and services resulting from production. We find that the United States during the years 1930 to 1932 inclusive saw its pool of purchasing power shrink 35 per cent. The figure gives only a cold view of what happened over the country as a whole. The shrinkage in the collective purse of the nation spelled what the Federal Reserve Board has called the greatest depression in history. Unemployment mounted to two in seven of the employed, farms were desolated, bread lines choked some of the busiest thoroughfares in our modern cities, homes were shattered, the country was prostrated. Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell used an apt word when he wrote of the "agony" of deflation. In no other statistical item could it all be focused than in that figure of a 35 per cent loss in national income.

The first year of the New Deal—that is, 1933—witnessed a filtering back of income into the general pool. The increment reached 8 per cent. Last year's figure is not yet available. But it is doubtful whether there was any increase in the national income at all. Industrial output did not witness any advance. Down to November last year, the latest figures available, the index, indeed, was down. In January, 1934, output had reached 77 per cent of the 1923-25 average. In November, 1934, the Federal Reserve Board's preliminary estimate was 74 per cent; a decline for the 12 months of about 3 per cent. In December there was a further advance, but in all likelihood the year did little more than break even.

Industrial output is, of course, only one contributor of the national income. Agriculture is the second. It is common knowledge that, with the combination of the drought and limitation policies, crop production was considerably reduced. The impression is justified by the figures. According to the Department of Agriculture, farm production declined 25 per cent. Nature



THE AVERAGE MAN—HE DOESN'T WANT TO BE "FORGOTTEN"
To Increase His Purchasing Power Is the Object of the New Deal.

and man co-operated in pulling agricultural production down to the smallest volume in more than 40 years.

It may thus be estimated that in the effort to fill in the 35 per cent hole in the national income, the two-year-old New Deal has not been responsible for an addition of more than 5 per cent.

How about the particular distribution of this general income—the reform side of the new-deal picture? Mr. Roosevelt's emphasis on redistribution assumed that prior to March, 1933, there was maldistribution. In this assumption Mr. Roosevelt had ample warrant in the facts of the situation.

Incomes appear in the economic system as *prices*—the price of labor, the price of money, the price of goods. They are interchangeable terms. If all prices move together, then no harm is done, as business activity would still be in equilibrium. Take the case of the farmer. If in a certain year he gets $1000 on his crops and only $500 the next, he does not feel any loss if at the same time outgoing expenses, or the prices he has to pay, fall to the same extent. If, however, the fall in crop prices is not so counterbalanced, the farmer's buying power shrinks. This is merely one illustration to show that equitable exchange value lies at the root of economic prosperity. It is not the fall of prices that promotes depression, but the uneven fall of prices, or income maldistribution, just as it is the return of price equilibrium that promotes recovery.

In the booming '20's, there was evidence of income maldistribution. In his book "Economic Tendencies in the United States," Prof. F. C. Mills supplies ample data. Contrast the shares of the increase in national income taken by two great sections of the community, wage earners and property owners, the latter designation including the millions of people who own shares of stock. The advance in the physical volume of production was 3.8 per cent a year. Factory wage earners gained in real income (meaning dollar wages "corrected" for changes in living costs) 1.4 per cent a year. But property owners profited at a rate of 16.4 per cent a year! It was this largesse that was plowed back into the enormous "retooling" of industry which marked the prosperity years.

Farmers shared just as slightly in the distribution of fresh income as the factory wage earners. The Department of Agriculture estimates that between 1924 and 1929 they increased their real income by less than 2 per cent. Over the whole period since 1922, the percentage might be somewhat increased, but not much. Still the share was higher than that obtained by the wage earner. Clearly the factory worker was the real "forgotten man" in the prosperity years.

A depression always adds effects to causes which in turn make secondary causes. The process is so bewilderingly cumulative and tumultuous that the *causa causans* is lost to view. This is what economists mean when they say that a depression is self-generating.

As we have seen, there was a fall in the entire pool of income of 35 per cent. All sections of the community (except the fortunate holders of gilt-edged evidences of debt, or bondholders) lost purchasing power. But the losses were uneven, and, far from reversing the maldistribution in the prosperity years, they made it very much worse. The "forgotten man" became still more forgotten. As compared with a decline in *property* income of 30 per cent, total *labor* income dropped 40 per cent. This reduced the buying power of many workers so drastically that their weekly pay envelopes scarcely sufficed for minimum food, shelter and clothing.

The farmers fared just as badly. Those who had had the foresight to maintain diversified cultivation were more or less protected from the chill wind of economic insecurity which fastened on the urban workers. But a single crop had become the main reliance of thousands of cultivators. They became as insecure as the propertyless townsfolk. And over great areas, diversified and single crop, dollars simply disappeared. There was no buying power left. In cold figures, the per unit purchasing power of farm products fell 43 per cent. Many groups in the rural areas resorted either to primitive barter or to the slightly more refined scrip system, which, though bringing relief to about 1,000,000 persons, constituted, nevertheless, a manifestation of the breakdown of capitalistic civilization.

In a competitive society the farm always feels the force of depression more than the factory. Farm prices always fall sharpest. This is due to several factors. Chief among them is that, while the factory manager can close down or run on part time if the prospects of profit are cloudy, the farmer will keep up cultivation in the hope of a turn for the better. The time between sowing and harvest occupies several months. There might be an upturn in farm prices before harvest! Hopefully, therefore, the farmer keeps on working. But the processing of manufactured articles may be a matter of days. And, better equipped as he is with finance, the factory owner can hold off the market in the knowledge that he can restart the wheels of industry overnight as soon as profit possibilities reappear. The difference between the two groups is a matter of organization.

So distorted become prices or income that people begin to despair of any recovery. This is what depression means. In this respect there is nothing singular about the present malaise. Every business recession has its horde of Jeremiahs who say we shall never recover. Mr. Bancroft Gherardi has done a useful service in collecting some of these dire prophecies. In a booklet called "Engineers and Progress," he quotes Macaulay, writing in 1830:

> "The present moment is one of great distress. . . . We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that Society has reached the turning point—that we have seen our best days. But so said all who came before us with just as much apparent reason."

Then, in 1857, in Harper's Magazine we read:

> "It is a solemn moment and no man can feel an indifference in the issue of events. Of our own troubles no man can see the end."

Again in 1886, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, wrote in his first report:

> "This full supply of economic tools to meet the wants of nearly all branches of commerce and industry is the most important factor in the present industrial depression. It is true that the discovery of new processes of manufacture will undoubtedly continue and this will act as an ameliorating influence, but it will not leave room for a marked extension such as has been witnessed in the last fifty years, or afford a remunerative employment of the vast capital which has been created during that period. The market price of products will continue low no matter what the cost of production may be. The day of large profits is probably past."

Mr. Gherardi might have wound up with the doleful statement by Mr. Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, two years ago, that nobody could see to the end of the tunnel through which humanity was traveling. The fact of the matter is that all depressions have been followed by recoveries. Revival—equally self-generating with depression—is a very simple matter in a society based on private enterprise. Business begins again to be enterprising. The wheels of our economic machine may get into motion again under the impetus of a new invention, a new method of industrial organization, development of new territory, cheap money rates, or as Schumpeter says, of sheer restlessness or lightness of heart. That is the lesson of the 22 business cycles in American history since 1837. In due course, if meantime these influences do not work, and if the market is left to its own recuperative devices, readjustment in price or income levels is attained, and this clears the ground for fresh enterprise. The readjustment is bound to come as prices fall to meet the reduced market for the product or service traded in—one way of putting the law of supply and demand.

But there was an abnormal element in 1929-1932 which not only had something to do with the pre-existing maladjustment but which helped to perpetuate it. Sand had appeared in the free functioning of the market or price system—plenty of it. In a competitive society, all prices are supposed to be set by the market, the resultant of the "higgling" of buyer and seller. Just as profit is the motive that actuates business, so prices organize the production and use of goods and services. Price movements are the sovereign of the economic world. In a system of private enterprise, that is to say, they are what planning is in a collectivist society. I emphasize this function of price movements because over large areas of the system it was atrophied.

The depression threw up evidence of monopolistic prices. But these were a minor obstacle to the recapture of equilibrium compared with what has been called an *administered* price. This is a cross between a monopoly price and a free market price. The word is Prof. Gardiner C. Means's. In a recent Senate document, he explains the phenomenon. An administered price, he says, is one "which is set by administrative action and held constant for a period of time." We have an administered price when a company maintains a posted price at which it will make sales or simply has its own prices at which buyers may purchase or not as they wish. Thus, when the General Motors management sets its wholesale price for a particular automobile model and holds that price for six months or a year, the price is administered. It is not, like the market price under which the farmer's products is governed, the result of the interaction of buyers and sellers. Among his supporting data Dr. Means adds the following very interesting table of the relative fall in prices and production of different industries in 1929-32.

	P. C. Drop in Prices	P. C. Drop in Produc'n
Agricultural implements	6	80
Motor vehicles	16	80
Cement	18	65
Iron and steel	20	83
Auto tires	33	70
Textile products	45	30
Food products	49	14
Leather	50	20
Petroleum	56	20
Agricultural products	63	6

Contrast agricultural implements with agricultural products and you will appreciate why farm buying power disappeared. Farmers could buy no more plows. Only a part of these disparities can be traced to the normal disparity which depressions cause between the fall of farm and the fall of factory prices. In many cases the real maladjustment came from industrial management of prices.

The table is useful as a postscript to the current wrangle over the Roosevelt Administration's interference with the "law of supply and demand." *Laissez faire*, or let well (or it) alone, as it is otherwise called. *Laissez faire!* As if the United States was run on this principle before the advent of Mr. Roosevelt. There were many interferers before Mr. Roosevelt came along, and they were generally the most strenuous exponents of *laissez faire*—notably the high tariffists and the monopolists. It is to them that Mr. Roosevelt directs his remarks when he talks about the "invisible government." It is to its command over prices that Mr. Justice Stone refers when he speaks of the "unsuspected weakness" of what had seemed "the impregnable fortress of a boasted civilization." Mr. Roosevelt himself determined to take a hand in this perilous game of price determination, or income redistribution. Whatever one may think about the decision, it did substitute "visible" government for invisible government. We shall see in our next article how his redistributionism has worked out.

Number One Rotarian

Paul Harris, Chicago Lawyer, Whose Desire for More Friendliness in Business Gave the Rotary Club Its Start, Now Sees International Service as the Greatest Objective

By Dorothea Kahn

JUST 30 YEARS AGO, ON AN evening when February winds were whistling through Chicago's "loop," a young Vermont lawyer making his way in the rough and tumble city, asked one of his clients, a coal merchant, to dine with him. And that inconspicuous meeting has historic interest today to men of many races who belong to Rotary clubs in 70 countries, in every continent. For Paul Harris, the lawyer, had an idea that night. He unfolded his plan to his coal merchant acquaintance as they ate in an Italian restaurant.

There was too much ruthless competition and not enough old-fashioned friendliness in Chicago business, Paul Harris thought. But there were many men in this business world who were friendly at heart. Why couldn't they get together in a social way, just as the dry goods merchant and the grocer and the lawyer in his own Green Mountain towns used to? It would help them all in their business, too, he believed. So Paul Harris suggested to Sylvester Schiele, the coal dealer, that they form a club to promote friendliness. It would be different from others in that it would include only one man from a vocation—one coal man, one lawyer, one steel manufacturer and so on.

Schiele thought it was a good plan. So these two set out that night to look up two other business acquaintances of Harris's, a tailor and a mining engineer, and then and there the world's first Rotary club was formed.

This year, on Feb. 23, Paul Harris celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the movement while on a visit to Rotarians in Manila, Philippine Islands. He has seen his idea grow until Rotary now has 3730 clubs throughout the world. More than 154,000 men wear the Rotary wheel on their coat lapels or the equivalent, and among them are premiers, presidents and cabinet ministers—men with high influence in their homelands. No small force making for better world understanding is this!

Rotary's three decades of steady growth is a remarkable development. Unchecked either by the World War or the wave of extreme nationalism that followed it, it has gone on to wider and wider activities in the field of good will among nations and races. And the story is all the more impressive when one considers that the movement was set going by a man whose outstanding characteristic is small-town friendliness.

Paul Harris seems the very opposite of the clubman type. Descended from four generations of Vermonters, he has the simple dignity of the Green Mountain people. His slightly ascetic appearance and gentle manner suggest the university professor. He loves his quiet home, set back on a wooded hill in a Chicago suburb and named "Comely Bank" to please his Scottish wife. Here he cultivates a wildflower garden and makes all visitors—birds or people—warmly welcome.

Office-holding and convention honors mean nothing to him except as they advance the idea of Rotary and help him to make more friends. He has a habit of missing international conventions. Indeed, for a time he stayed so much in the background that some people began to wonder if he was out of sympathy with the organization. That, of course, brought him back. Nothing could have been further from the truth.

For Rotary has grown logically along the lines laid out for it in the thought of Paul Harris. He has never tried to force it to keep to his pattern, any more than a wise father would try to force his son to do so. He is careful to point out that he alone could never have built Rotary.

Many other persons, as Mr. Harris likes to emphasize, have played self-sacrificing roles in its development; and without organizers or "evangelists" it could not have spread as it has. But without this quiet New Englander with a vision of international friendships, how could Rotary have taken root at all?

Hearing Paul Harris tell of his life, one feels that from boyhood he intuitively prepared to build this organization. Brought up by devoted grandparents in Wallingford, Vt., he absorbed a sturdy idealism which later found expression in Rotary's ethical standards. At the same time, he tasted the delights of boy friendships which involved pranks not looked on with favor by his decorous neighbors, so he recalls.

And how, in this small restricted world, did he get his ideas of world contacts?

"Reading travel books, I suppose," Mr. Harris said when asked this question just before he sailed. "I had a great curiosity about what was on the other side of the world."

He graduated from the University of Vermont, then took a law degree at the University of Iowa. But before he settled down to practice law, he said, he decided to spend five years seeing the world. Five years is a long time to youth, and Paul Harris had no money.

But no matter. Resourceful in picking up jobs, he managed to see the country, making friends who were later to be valuable in spreading Rotary. Twice he worked his way to Europe in cattle boats. In 1896 he settled by deliberate choice in Chicago. Nine years later he founded the world's first Rotary club there.

© H. E. Galloway

PAUL P. HARRIS

A Photograph of the Founder of Rotary International by an English Rotarian, Mr. H. E. Galloway of Gateshead-on-Tyne.

And why did it become international? To Mr. Harris it was a common-sense development. His reasoning on this point is clearly stated in his autobiography.

"How ridiculous to assume that friendship can be confined by national boundary lines, religious faiths or political affiliations; friendship is not anemic; it overrides such considerations; it is one thing of which there can never be too much."

It was as simple as that, the internationalizing of Rotary. There just wasn't any logical reason, as Paul Harris saw it, for Rotarian friendships to stop at the Rio Grande, or Niagara Falls, or even at the Pacific Ocean. He expressed himself on this subject in a recent interview.

"There's nothing to this superiority complex notion. One country excels in one line, another in something else," he said. "We can all learn from each other."

Rotary practices what its founder preaches. A visitor to Europe last year reported finding an Italian doctor presiding in a Rotary club in Palestine; a Frenchman in Beyruth, Syria; Moslem pashas in two Egyptian clubs; a Jew in Vienna; and a "foreigner" in the chair during a Rotary club meeting in Spain. Rotarians aim to express international good will at home.

Imbued with Rotary's purpose, members have gone out and organized Rotary in far places. American Rotarians seemed to feel from the start that they should do a little Rotarian missionary work when business took them abroad. Some helped to extend the organization through their branch offices in other countries. The Rotary Club of London was organized by Americans with London business connections, Mr. Harris recalled.

In other lands distinguished nationals took the lead. Col. J. Layton Ralston, now Minister of Defense in the Canadian Cabinet, with Mr. James W. Davidson, of Calgary, organized clubs in Australia and New Zealand. Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, former Chancellor of Germany, was the pioneer in introducing the organization into his country. Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito helped Rotary get started in Chosen, Korea.

PAUL HARRIS IN EDINBURGH

He Is Shown at the Reception for Him Last May by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Right. Hon. W. J. Thomson, Who Is Shaking His Hand. Standing Between Them Is Mrs. Harris, and Beside Mr. Harris Is Mrs. Thomson.

In Siam, the Rotary Club of Bangkok was organized largely through the influence of Prince Purachatra, brother of the King, who became its first president. In Tallinn, Estonia, the club established five years ago had as its first president Mr. Johan Laidoner, president of the National Council of Defense.

South American Rotary was started in part through the work of Señor Federico Pezet, Ambassador to the United States from Peru; and Señor Jorge Mitre, editor of La Nacion, Buenos Aires newspaper. In other lands men now active in government helped to found Rotary clubs, notably Milan Stojadinovic, Minister of Finance in the Yugoslavian Cabinet, and Sir Ahmed Ziwar Pasha, Premier of Egypt.

In recent years efforts of Rotarians to promote international good will have taken new and spontaneous forms. At home, American Rotarians take the initiative in getting acquainted with foreign-born in their own cities. International correspondence goes on merrily, too, with Rotarians in the American hinterland taking the initiative in writing to unknown Rotarians in their own lines of business in clubs abroad.

European and South American Rotarians are experimenting with intercountry committees for the discussion of economic problems. Mr. Harris is not sure, however, that this experiment is going to become a permanent feature of Rotary.

"Generally speaking," he said, "the broader approach is probably better, if

(Continued on page 15)

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS HAVE THEIR SAY

The Works Council in the AC Spark Plug Plant, in Operation for More Than a Year, Has Gained Many Concessions From the Management, From Drinking Fountains to Wage Adjustments.

Blazing a Trail to Industrial Peace

The Works Councils in the Automobile Industry Are Providing a Laboratory for New Experiments in Harmonizing Relations Between Employer and Employee

By Glenn Frank Jenkins

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS comprising 90 per cent of the industry's skill and brawn are blazing the way for a labor democracy. Old line unionism has been repudiated. By the same stroke company domination has been discredited. Threats, picketing, violence and all the paraphernalia of strikes and lockouts have been branded as futile. Boss and breadwinner have adopted the simple plan of dealing across the table. Questions are settled as they arise, not allowed to accumulate until they burst into flame.

Wage, hour, shop and welfare problems are solved in what are commonly called works councils. These came into being for collective bargaining under the Industrial Recovery Act. Organized labor was loudly claiming the right to represent workers in negotiations with employers. With the manufacturers it was anything to keep trade unionism out. It was no time to be contending with agitations. Encouraged by the famous Section 7A, organizers were sent into the field, intending to take charge of all bargaining in behalf of the workmen. The manufacturers, who long had paid the highest price for labor, had operated for more than 30 years on the open-shop principle and sought to circumvent the American Federation of Labor campaign for membership at the outset.

The newly organized works councils, some of which have been in existence since the fall and winter of 1933, were assailed by union leaders. The charge was made that they were dominated by the bosses and therefore not qualified to bargain or negotiate. Thus plant associations got both eyes blacked. They were thoroughly discredited, and particularly in Washington. This, in spite of the fact that works councils were actually being developed by the men themselves into effective bargaining units. But, so much pressure was brought to bear that the Government decided to take a hand in selecting workers' representatives in the factories. The Automobile Labor Board was given the job of conducting elections in all plants and to see that there was no shenanigan.

With President Roosevelt on the sidelines as the nation's most interested observer, the Labor Board devised an airtight system of balloting. The workers could vote without interference or coercion from any quarter. The first election was held in the Cadillac plant, Detroit, in December, supervised by a large crew of federal clerks, tellers, checkers, judges and guards. From there the elections retinue moved on to other plants. They will cover the entire industry, expecting to wind up by April.

Thus far the results of the elections have been illuminating. Many preconceived notions suffered a jolting upset, is another way of putting it. More than 90 per cent of the workmen have voted as being free and independent of any labor organization. The American Federation of Labor, which has claimed to control as high as 80 per cent of the workmen in some of the plants, has thus far polled scarcely more than 5 per cent of the total votes cast. President Green of the Federation explains that "our people had been instructed not to vote in the plant elections." It is pointed out that even if the entire 10 per cent not voting were members of the A. F. of L., which is regarded as very unlikely, that organization would still represent less than 15 per cent of the total labor force.

Elections are being held only in code plants. This leaves Uncle Henry Ford undisturbed. Anyway, he seldom has any labor difficulty except when Communists make an occasional sortie out Dearborn way for a drenching at the hands of the very efficient Ford hosemen. Parts manufacturers come under a separate code. It is estimated that the elections will directly affect more than 225,000 men, with 190,000 or more declaring independence of any labor organization.

The elections conducted by the Government seem not to have changed the character of the works councils one whit. Reports thus far show that more than 90 per cent of councilmen of the original setups are being returned. The comparatively few changes noted have been described as of the normal sort that might occur in any election.

Until now the outside has not known what has been going on inside the automobile plants. So-called company unions had a bad odor and nobody was willing to believe that the new organizations smelled any different. The old thought prevailed; it refused to accept the idea that white collars and blue overalls could be washed out in the same kind of suds.

Admittedly, plant associations came into existence under pressure of NRA—as a means of blocking the aggressive campaigns of the labor agitators. But when the executive and the shop man actually got together in the same room and looked each other up and down something happened. They began to see each other's viewpoint. It was a new experience. The toiler soon learned that he could get shop, hour and wage adjustments without calling a strike and hurling bricks through the shop windows. Plant officials leaned over backward to favor their new-found friends. Why not, one might ask; are they not on trial? That seems true enough, but

(Continued on page 14)

J. F. McGUIRE, OLDSMOBILE
"More Has Been Accomplished for the Workman in This New Setup Than by Any Other Means Yet Devised."

LAURENCE GOODRICK, A COUNCIL CHAIRMAN
"Our Rules, Between the Shop and the Office, Work Both Ways."

PAUL JACKSON, DIE CASTER
Prompt on His Feet to Question the Motive Behind Every Proposal and Quick to Defend the Workers' Rights.

MISS HAZEL BAILEY, SECRETARY OF AC COUNCIL
"Surely There Is a Solution to Every Factory Problem."

ROY SUMNER, OLDSMOBILE
He Says He Takes His Work on the Council as Seriously as His Tasks in the Factory.

Diana Wynyard for Luncheon

A Chance Meeting With the Star of the London Theater, of "Cavalcade" and of Other Films Leads to Talk of Stage and Screen and Striving Years, and Mottoes—and Things

By Phyllis M. Lovell

"DIANA," SAID MY SCOTTISH friend, "would make a success of anything she attempted, and that's a fact." We were, I remember, wrestling our way through the late afternoon crowds of Shaftesbury Avenue, having spent the last two or three hours in the stalls of Wyndham's Theater watching Diana Wynyard play in "Sweet Aloes," and I, greatly hoping for a belated tea, felt a little argumentative.

"Why," I remember asking, between dodging the hurrying people, "why do you suppose that because Miss Wynyard can produce good acting she should be equally successful at producing a good novel, or a good dinner, or a good anything else, for that matter? I don't see it."

But my friend was adamant. Half on and half off the pavement, he explained to me that, first and foremost, Diana Wynyard was a Scot—which accounted, of course, for a good deal. But, besides being a Scot, she was clear-headed—very. Moreover, she was one of those remarkable and strangely uncommon individuals who are untouched by professional jealousy and unmoved by that tiresome trait which, in the profession, is known as "avidity." Diana, he said—he persisted in calling her Diana—was not "avid," and this fact, taken in conjunction with her other attributes, insured success.

At the time, I do not think that I paid much attention to him. His enthusiasm, I supposed, had resulted more from the influences of a pleasant afternoon than from real inside knowledge. It was not until I happened to come myself face to face with the young actress a few weeks later that I began to give my friend some of the credit always overdue to those who live north of the Tweed.

My meeting with Miss Wynyard came about purely by chance. I had been busy that morning on some work in the West End and, turning at lunch time into a small restaurant in Soho, had made my way through the somewhat crowded and overheated room to a table in a far corner where I espied a seat that was vacant.

On the opposite side of the table, as I drew in my chair, a young woman was bending over a menu, running a finger down the list of Italian names while a waiter hung over her with pencil poised. She ordered sweetbreads and vegetables—"lots of vegetables"—and something in her voice arrested my attention. It took me back to an afternoon spent at Wyndham's Theater several weeks before. I looked across at her narrowly, recalling the fair hair, the charmingly rounded face, the small nose, and the mouth with corners that turned upward. I nearly said, "Miss Wynyard, I believe?" only stopping myself by recollecting that even public characters might prefer to discuss sweetbreads and vegetables in solitude.

But it was tiresome to sit so near a celebrity without taking advantage of it. I gave my order to the waiter and then yielded to the temptation of expanding to myself the possibilities of opening a conversation. For instance—. But something in my thought must have caught her attention. She looked at me and smiled, which was, of course, all that I required. I leaned my elbows upon the small table.

"What," I said, "did the Queen say to you when you were presented to her at the theater the other night? I am a journalist of sorts, and I would love to know."

It was bold, but Miss Wynyard did not appear in the least taken aback. She reached over and, collecting a roll from a basket that lay between us, commenced to break it into little bits on the plate at her side.

"I have a motto," she said, "'Thou shalt not be embarrassing by reason of bad manners.' It amounts to an eleventh commandment—almost. And I see that you have a motto, 'Thou shalt in no wise be dishonest.' Not everybody would have confessed to being a journalist. If I remembered what the Queen said, I would tell you—but I don't. I went to the little room at the back of the royal box after the second act, and she talked to me very kindly for some time. But I don't think I remember any special thing that she said. It is not easy to remember things like that."

"No," I said, realizing that Miss Wynyard was practicing her eleventh commandment on behalf both of the Queen and myself. "No. I understand."

She continued to play with her roll.

"I am sorry," she said presently. "Can I tell you anything else?"

I laughed. "Tell me something about the stage," I suggested. "How long have you been on it?"

"How long? Well, that is difficult. I think the answer might truthfully be always, because I believe that from the moment I knew anything at all, I was determined to do the work I am doing. Peggy Ashcroft and I were at school together, and we were both determined."

Diana Wynyard began her stage career, as a matter of fact, in 1926. She had been through a year's training in dramatic work, and had sat in the pits of most London theaters, marveling, so she says, at the beauty of most London actresses—especially of Margaret Bannerman—when she got her first engagement, a walk-on at the Globe Theater. She is amused by the memories of that engagement. She was so terribly, "unforgivably" young. "I dressed," she explained, "in a small room surrounded by mirrors, with five older women who were rather hardened theatricals. They called me Palm Olive because of my complexion."

But the experience of the Globe did not last for very long. One member of the cast had worked with a touring stock company, and she offered the young Diana an introduction to its manager.

"It was a terrific adventure," said Miss Wynyard, "because the stock company was playing at a seaside town in Yorkshire, and the fare to Yorkshire was 26 shillings. But I got the money together and went, and I sat in a caravan looking out over the sea, and read parts with all the dramatic effect I could muster. And I got the job, and worked it for a year—six plays in a week, sometimes, and utter, blissful happiness, especially during the early days of it."

"In view of big things that were coming?" I suggested. "West End of London—flaring lights flashing your name from the theaters?"

Miss Wynyard shook her head. "No, oddly enough, I never thought about being famous. I only wanted to act—for the sheer satisfaction of it, I suppose. And everything was so nice and uncomplicated—"

She broke off while the waiter settled our dishes in front of us.

"And then?" I said, pushing the salt over to her.

"Well, then, we were playing at Nottingham, and Basil Dean wrote to me, and afterward wired offering me a part. Frightful thrill, that! And I went to London and played with Marie Löhr."

"And enjoyed it?"

Miss Wynyard wrinkled her small nose. "I was terribly provincial," she said, "and I didn't know how to wear my clothes. But it was good for me—got me into trim. I was older—actually 21—and more sophisticated when I got my next job and went on tour for eight months, and it was a mercy, because that touring company might have done for me altogether had I joined it a year earlier. We played twice nightly, I remember, and the whole atmosphere was so sordid that I hate to think of it even now."

But fame was on its way. It was after the sordid experience of the "twice-nightly," followed by a period spent with the Liverpool Repertory Company, that success met Miss Wynyard, and met her suddenly in a one-night show given at the Arts Theater in London in 1930.

"Strange, wasn't it?" said Miss Wynyard, leaning back in her chair and looking across at me. "Because I didn't expect it. Things happen like that, sometimes. Suddenly everything you do is exactly right—so odd."

And then there came America and Hollywood, and a first experience of the films, startling in its novelty and its tremendous difficulties. Miss Wynyard was engaged to play in the film "Rasputin," and called upon to enact, each day, a part to which she had been able to give no single moment of preparation, since the script was always written overnight and hurried "hot from the typewriters" to the players on the morning of the actual shooting of it.

"I lay in bed after each awful day," she said, looking tragically over my head, "wondering by what possible maneuver I could escape. And I took myself each morning to the authorities to implore them for release. But all without avail. I played in 'Rasputin' to the bitter end.

"And then you played the wife and mother in 'Cavalcade,'" I said, changing the subject with as much haste as sympathy permitted.

Miss Wynyard removed her eyes from the ceiling and smiled. "Yes, 'Cavalcade.' That was lovely. Everyone was inspired in the playing of 'Cavalcade.' It was curious, it just seemed to happen, I don't know why. We had our parts, too, six weeks before we began to work."

"And which do you prefer, the films or the stage?" Miss Wynyard hesitated and then said that she did not like to make comparisons.

"In making a picture," she said, "one is conscious of being a speck, merely a speck in a great machine that keeps moving, moving. In making a play, the whole basis is different. A play is a changing thing and its people are alive. It is delicious to work with a company of people who are enjoying things."

"And are not jealous of each other because you yourself are not jealous?" I suggested, seeking confirmation for my Scottish friend.

"I didn't say that," said Miss Wynyard. "I might be jealous—have pangs now and again. I am quite human. But my reason would generally come to the rescue. Besides, why be jealous? I like people, and I like to feel that I can move along with them without struggling—without being too urgent, if you know what I mean." She signaled to the waiter. "And I like keeping my eleventh commandment."

"Thou shalt not—" I began, quoting it.

She looked at me and laughed.

Photo by Clarence Sinclair Bull

MISS WYNYARD AS A HORSEWOMAN

Plant Hunting in Tibet

In Fertile Fields Beyond the Himalayas, the Naturalist Finds Scores of Hardy Flowers, and His Great Adventure Comes in Trying to Introduce Them to Occidental Gardens

By F. Kingdon Ward

TIBET, THAT IMPLACABLE LAND beyond the Himalayas, is not popularly recognized as a Garden of Eden. Yet parts of it are so fertile, so well watered, and so genial in summer, that trees and flowers grow there as they grow in Britain. We have all heard of Tibet as "the roof of the world"; that is to say, a great and lofty plateau, desolate, cold, and windswept. But in the southeast, along the frontiers of India and China, the plateau has been so plowed up, first by glaciers and then by rivers, that it no longer bears any resemblance to a plateau. Rather does it resemble a series of gutters, draining the roof of the world. At the bottoms of these deep river gorges, the climate is much milder than it is on the exposed plateau; and it is here that we find forests.

During the last 100 years there has been a great agitation in the West to see something of the useful, the weird, and the beautiful plants which grow in the more uninhabited parts of the world. Nor was it enough to see dried plants, or pictures of plants. Those of economic value, or of great beauty, must be grown in our gardens and research stations. So men were sent out to foreign lands to seek new plants, and to bring them back alive, or to bring seeds from which they could be grown. Thus much of the world has been explored for plants, to the benefit of our agriculture, fruit growing, and horticultural trades. New planting industries have been started, such as the rubber industry in Malaya, and tea planting in India.

It is, however, from the point of view of horticulture and gardening that I speak chiefly. Gardening was never more popular than it is today; nor was a harassed world ever more in need of so soothing and peaceful an occupation. With the botanical exploration of the world, the search for new garden plants has gone hand in hand. Everyone likes new plants. Not that they grow tired of the old ones, but it is human nature to enjoy the possession of something which no one else has, and then, of course, give it to the world. as every true gardener does.

At one period it was the fashion to search the tropical forests for new orchids, and the mountains for ornamental trees. Of late years the fashion has turned away from orchids, which are expensive to grow, and from trees, which take a lifetime to mature. Nowadays people want flowering shrubs, evergreens, and rock plants, all of which can be grown on the rock garden, which is now such a popular feature. Rock plants must be sought in mountainous countries, in Switzerland, in the Andes and the Rocky Mountains; and, above all, on the greatest mountain ranges in the world, the Himalayan and Tibetan ranges.

Courtesy of F. Kingdon Ward

GLACIERS DESCENDING TO A LAKE IN TIBET
This Is 15,000 Feet Above Sea Level in a Land Much of Which Has Been Rutted by Glaciers and Rivers.

But Tibet is a closed country, not to be entered except by permission. However, I was granted permission to hunt for plants in Tibet in 1933, and as I wished to visit the most fertile part of the country I traveled via Assam into eastern Tibet.

First I had to traverse the low lying country. In the rainy season this is a swamp, but in March it was comparatively dry. Then came the foothills, covered with dense jungle. There is only a narrow native track. We had to travel on foot, our luggage carried by coolies. When it rained, as it frequently did, the forest was crawling with leeches. They are quite small, but they attack in such numbers that one may lose a considerable quantity of blood. Biting flies were frequently troublesome, and also ticks. However, three weeks marching brought us to Rima, the first village in Tibet, and the country began to improve. Pine forests replaced jungle; the path improved, and we were able to ride ponies. Spring flowers appeared—irises by the roadside; and the steep mountains were forested with trees breaking into a lather of blossom. Prominent amongst these were ivory white magnolias and crimson rhododendrons. Here and there were small villages, set amongst rice terraces, and patches of wheat and barley.

By the end of May we had reached the foot of the great snow range which girdles the plateau of Tibet. It was impossible to cross it yet, the snow being six feet deep; but I spent the time plant-hunting on the lower slopes. First there was forest in which grew many beautiful trees; then came scrub, composed largely of brilliant flowered rhododendrons; finally the "Alpine" region, where the snow was gradually melting. As the snow disappeared, the Alpine flowers, such as anemones, lilies, primulas and poppies, poked their heads through the soil and blossomed.

By the middle of July the pass was open; so with Tibetan coolies to carry my loads, I crossed over. The change was abrupt. In the valleys behind me were forests and meadows; on the plateau in front of me there were no trees at all, only a few shrubs in sheltered hollows. Very little rain fell; and a perpetual dry wind swept across the bare mountains. Later I found that there were plenty of shrubs on the higher hills, where more rain fell. But if there were no trees, there were plenty of flowers. In summer the dry stony downs were carpeted with thousands of asters, geraniums, larkspurs and others; in autumn suddenly the slopes were sheeted with blue gentians.

The monks who lived in the monastery close to my house took a great interest in my proceedings. When they found that all I did was to go for walks on the hills and bring back flowers, which I pressed between sheets of paper, they decided to help me. However, they were at a loss what to collect. When they saw one of my servants changing the plants from one sheet of paper to another they shook their heads.

"Where does the white man find all these plants?" they asked each other in surprise. "*We* don't see them—and we are always going about!"

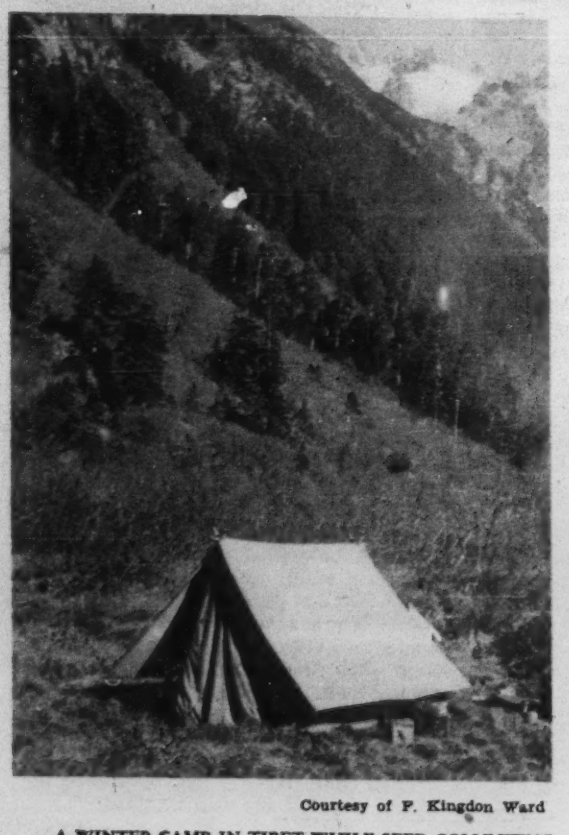
Nevertheless, in their rambles over the hills on holidays, they would pick flowers and bring them in to me. Once they brought me a lovely scented primula which I had never seen before.

Of course, it is not enough to see the plants growing; one must ask oneself many questions concerning them. The first question is, naturally, "Is that plant already in cultivation?" To answer that question satisfactorily requires a considerable knowledge of cultivated plants in general, and of gardens, private and nursery. Suppose you decide that it is not in cultivation, the next question you ask yourself is, "Will it be *hardy?*" That is to say, will it grow in the open, without being killed either by winter dampness, late spring frost, or summer drought? He would be bold who would give a definite answer.

The third question which occurs to the plant hunter, if the answers to the first two are satisfactory, is, "Do you think the plant is worth introducing? Will it in any way add to the beauty of the garden, and if so, at what season?"

Obviously, a plant which will add color to the garden during the dull winter months, when there is little color, is more valuable than one which flowers in the summer, when there is no lack of color. But if you decide that the plant is new, hardy, and worth introducing, the next step is to introduce it, by collecting ripe seed, and sending it home.

I had a difficult time collecting seeds in Tibet. Many of the Alpine plants flowered so late that before the seeds were ripe the snow had come. Indeed some of the gentians continued to flower in the snow. It is useless to collect seeds before they are ripe. Then they have to be dried. The result of this late flowering was that I sometimes had to dig plants out of the snow in order to get seed. That is always difficult. However, I did save seed of over 100 species of flowers, and these I sent to England; they are being germinated in about 100 gardens



Courtesy of F. Kingdon Ward

A WINTER CAMP IN TIBET WHILE SEED COLLECTING

Courtesy of F. Kingdon Ward

COOLIES RESTING AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

Courtesy of F. Kingdon Ward

DIGGING PLANTS OUT OF THE SNOW IN THE PASS TO GET SEED

Employment Through Leisure

Experience Among the British Unemployed Shows That Persons Out of Work Anywhere, Aided by a 'Good Neighbor' Policy, Can Recapture a Sense of Personal Value

By Eyre Sandford Carter

CONFRONTED BY THE STATISTICS published periodically in the press to show the number of unemployed in various countries, Mr. Average Citizen wonders rather helplessly, What am I to do about it?

Actually he has done a good deal about it already, perhaps without realizing the fact. He has allowed the New Deal in America, and a number of rather older deals in Europe, to throw up deliberate, if experimental, attempts to rehabilitate industry and reinstate workers in it, and he has supported the authorities both by paying taxes to finance these projects and by submitting to previously unheard-of restrictions upon his own liberty of action in economic affairs.

He has done so because he has recognized that in common humanity he cannot allow his neighbor to starve, and common sense tells him that it is necessary for the community as a whole to take over this responsibility and to discharge it by schemes of social insurance or by means of relief works or the distribution of money, food and clothing. Admittedly these things are immediate palliatives, not ultimate remedies for unemployment, but it is a matter for rejoicing that, in the Western world at any rate, the principle of the Golden Rule has been accepted even to this extent.

The recognition is gradually spreading, however, that, since man does not live by bread alone, lack of the so-called necessities of life is not the only nor even the worst feature of unemployment. A man's real necessities include far more than material sustenance; his mental and moral well-being is of vital concern both to himself and society.

Sympathetic investigation by trained social workers has revealed that the average unemployed man passes through four stages. When he first loses a regular job he sets out on an energetic search for another. As he meets with successive disappointments, resentment claims him; he may become embittered against his environment, against society, perhaps even against the family which he himself is no longer able to support. In this state of mind he may be receptive to the suggestions of political extremism, of agitators belonging either to the Fascist Right Wing or to the Communist Left Wing, who promise him a direct, if revolutionary way out of his troubles.

* * *

Or, especially if he is young, he may be led astray by the excitement and the apparently easy rewards of a life of crime. In the third stage a man is liable to feel cut off from his fellows; he is worse dressed than they, he does not care to invite them to a home which has been stripped of furniture to pay for food; he cannot afford to accompany them to places of entertainment. So he tends to become isolated and morose, and to feel himself a social outcast, especially if he comes up against that type of thought which is taking it for granted that all unemployed men are alike and that it is nothing but the individual's own fault that prevents him from finding work. If this stage is permitted to continue unchecked it may merge eventually into a final condition of apathy in which even the desire for betterment appears no longer to exist.

Nevertheless, that appearance is not the reality, and it is being seen more and more widely that the whole process can be reversed. In this there is a threefold objective. Men who are unemployed should be prevented from becoming unemployable and should be brought back to a state of mental and physical efficiency, so that they will be able to play their parts as soon as industry can reabsorb them. The antisocial and disruptive tendency of unemployment should be replaced by the general acceptance of the fact that we are all "members one of another." Finally, it should be made possible for all—and this applies to those who are employed as well as to those who are not—to raise the whole standard of life by filling it with wider, more worth-while experience.

"THERE IS NO . . . SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GOOD NEIGHBOR"
The Prince of Wales Pays a Visit to Unemployment Centers, Slum Clearance and Housing Projects in Bristol.

To achieve this threefold aim one cardinal principle has to be observed. Men need to be treated as individuals. This condition is important. You may feed men's bodies in a bread line, you may exercise them in camps or by other mass-production methods, but their thinking can not be thus dealt with. There is too much mass thinking in the world already: it can never cure the evils of unemployment, for it is an evil in itself.

An effective method of tackling this aspect of the problem was indicated in a speech broadcast by the Prince of Wales early in 1932.

"Let us break it up," he said, "into little pieces and refuse to be browbeaten into paralysis by its size. . . . Get together wherever this burden lies heaviest, face up to the most urgent local need, and see if the community on the spot cannot make its own self-directed contribution towards this vast problem. . . . My appeal here is not to statesmen, or even to philanthropists, but to all those who are in work, to play the part of neighbor and friend to the man out of work. . . . There is no central machinery . . . that can provide a substitute for the good neighbor."

The Prince's challenge has been taken up. In hundreds of towns and villages in England and elsewhere during the last three years, "Voluntary Occupation Centers" or "Social Service Clubs" have given numberless men an impetus toward rehabilitation of body, mind and character. The employed members of a community have supplied the ability, the initiative and the financial means of which, for reasons given in an earlier paragraph, their less fortunate neighbors have been deprived by a period of unemployment.

The method of starting such clubs has, of course, varied. In one place a merchant with a taste for gardening has devoted some of his spare time to showing a group of unemployed artisans how to raise vegetables on a vacant plot of land; in another a banker or a lawyer with an amateur's delight in some craft such as carpentry has used his private workshop to instruct a few jobless clerks in the making of simple articles of furniture; elsewhere a school teacher has been able to interest some idle mechanics in the delights of good literature or the creative joy of acting a play.

The result for the individual man has often been striking and far-reaching. To begin with, instead of going back day after day to a hard-pressed wife, empty handed after a fruitless search for work, he has been able to take her a pair of shoes which he has mended, or a chair he has made, or some fresh vegetables to replenish the larder. So he has in a measure recaptured the feeling that perhaps he lost, along with his last paid job, the sense that he is of value to someone, that he has a useful part to play. With the awakening of self-confidence, adaptability and inventiveness the rebuilding of his character has begun, and there is no limit to the process, because there need be no limit to the scope of the occupations that may be undertaken. There are others outside the man's own family to whom the products of his voluntary labor can be of service. Toys for a children's home, bed rests for people in some charitable institution, such gifts from groups of unemployed men have benefited their makers, in the unselfish devotion that went to the shaping of them, as much as they have pleased the recipients.

* * *

One important condition has been observed in such work. It would clearly be unsound to encourage men to make, by unpaid labor, articles which could be bought through the ordinary channels of trade, for such a diversion of the normal flow of demand and supply might be thought to create fresh unemployment elsewhere. But where a jobless man makes things for his own family which, because of his financial position, he is totally unable to buy, or for charitable institutions which as a rule find their funds already insufficient for their expanding needs, he is not disturbing the ordinary balance of production; he is creating a fresh supply to meet an unfilled demand.

Quite apart from the material benefit resulting from such schemes is the change of emphasis from reward to service as the incentive to work. Men may learn to look beyond the immediate task on which they are engaged and to see the ultimate good purpose to which the fruit of their labors will be put. If that attitude is taken back into industry it will invest even mechanical operations with a new meaning and a new joy.

The same process of rehabilitation which helps to equip the unemployed man for re-entry into industry assists also in the achievement of the second objective—his re-establishment as an active member of the social group from which the economic results of unemployment had tended to exclude him. When prominent citizens of a town share with the unemployed themselves seats on the executive committee of a Voluntary Occupation Center, all alike receive many lessons in self-discipline, clear thinking and the art of pulling together—valuable elements of good citizenship. Democracy needs recruits so trained if it is to resist the attractions or the onslaughts of political extremism.

Finally, the activities started in these centers may be extended through a whole range of handicrafts to the inexhaustible fields of culture. Once let a body of men discover that there is a real interest in thinking out things which they can make with their hands, and they will further develop that thinking capacity to form musical and dramatic groups, debating societies, classes in literature, and so on *ad infinitum*. In a word, they will escape somewhat from the harsh limitations of their material environment into the unfettered realm of thought. They can then learn that leisure need never be idleness, that it can be filled constructively with a variety of worth-while pursuits which will enrich their own lives and enable them to set a higher standard of life for those around them.

Unemployment is not disaster. We can turn defeat into victory if we but seize with willing hands and brave hearts this opportunity.

"S O S."—Sav

A Heavy Rain Can Destroy a Rich Farm in
Erosion Eats Away Much of the Lan
and Make Water Repai

By Khyber F

ONCE JUST A FURROW!

When the World War Ended This Was Only a Foot Deep, So Agronomists at the University of California State. It Could Be Bridged in a Single Step. Erosion Has Made a Great Ravine of It, But Even This Can Be Made to Disappear by Modern Methods.

HOW TO PREVENT

By Planting by the Contour and Terracing Method, Agriculturists Hold the Lan

IN A SERIES OF BRILLIANT erosion-prevention experiments in California, methods have been worked out for totally eliminating any furrow on the earth's surface from a one-foot ditch to even the Grand Canyon of the Colorado—and making water repair its own damage.

Furthermore, and this may be of world-wide significance, it has been proved both possible and practicable to use actual food-producing plants on the sides of hills and mountains to slow up erosion and repair ravages in great water sheds. Vast economic strain in providing new forests to do this job is not absolutely necessary, and while it may be advisable to restore forests as a source of wood in many locations, agronomists in California experiments have shown that ordinary agriculture, scientifically cultivated, will slow erosion and restore a watershed.

Crops were successfully harvested last autumn from one of the mountain experimental areas, and more will be harvested next year. The areas are planted in conformance with a "terrace method" worked out by agronomists, which closely resembles the terracing used by small farmers in the islands of the East Indies, where mountains have been cultivated for thousands of years, without appreciable loss from erosion.

In this terracing, all cultivation follows the contour of the slope. No furrows are made up and down a hill, but around it, and strips of grass or other native growth maintained between the terraces.

It is significant that this plan of terracing or "contouring" is now advised for use even on rolling prairies, anywhere, in fact, where there is the slightest slope. It's the way to save the land.

It is similarly advised even for city parks, for private lawns and for back yards and truck gardens—anywhere, in fact, where a landowner notices that rain carries off land in gulleys.

If you have a gulley on your land or on your lawn, or in your garden, you needn't fill it in yourself. Just place one of the advised "check dams" designed by agronomists, in the gulley, and the next rain will repair the damage done by the last rain. If you've a long gulley, you may need a number of such check dams.

And this goes equally for ditches, ravines, hollows or canyons.

California soil-erosion experts estimate the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, made by nature in millions of years, could be repaired by nature in a few thousand years, if half a dozen Boulder Dams were built in the canyon, and left to work without de-silting devices. As it is now, since we don't want the Boulder Dam to fill up the canyon, engineers are putting in "de-silters" which will prevent silting up. These "de-silters" work automatically, forcing the bottom water into long tubes whose interior shape forces the water to take up a circular motion and leave the silt where it can easily be removed, instead of spreading all over the bottom of the dam basin.

Most land owners who have suffered slightly from erosion are not aware of how tragic erosion can really be. Overnight, recently, in California, 10,000 acres of some of the finest land in the world was ruined by a single rainstorm—just because someone failed to plow the furrows in the right direction, and plant the vines in the proper manner.

The morning after that rain, the whole terrain looked as though a gigantic army had dug thousands of lines of deep trenches on it. The damage cannot be repaired for perhaps 20 years. The economic loss was staggering.

On the Navajo Indian Reservation and throughout the West in general, sheet erosion has already taken a tragic toll, and the public has been apprised of this.

What is less known, however, is that on a number of gentle slopes in various parts of the country, farms and ranches have been actually destroyed in a single night by a heavy downpour, because someone cultivated land down the slope in the direction rain water would take in flowing off. In these cases, the owners or growers have simply had to move at once, their land gone and themselves often economically ruined.

Because so few agricultural engineers concerned themselves with the problems of erosion in the past decade, the new rapid moves of the national and state governments toward getting erosion under control face drastic shortages in trained personnel. This is the reason why, on all the Federal Government erosion-control projects, before the advent of the spring rains, young graduates of agricultural colleges will

"SHEET EROSION"

The Grass on the Hillside at the Left Prevented Erosion, but the Land at the Right Was Not Terraced and Stripped With Grass, So the Orchard Is Destroyed.

AN ORCHARD PROPERLY PLANTED

Because It Is Set on a Contour and Terraced, With Grass Strips Between the Terraces, Rain Can Only Do This Orchard Good. It Is Safe From Erosion.

RUINED BY ONE R

Thousands of Trenches Dug by Rushing Water Ha
for Perhaps 20 Years. This Was Caused by

Save Our Soil!

Farm in One Day Under Some Conditions, and the Land, But Engineers Can Prevent It er Repair Its Own Damage

Khyber Forrester

OW TO PREVENT EROSION

rists Hold the Land in Place. This Is an Air View of an Experiment in California Mountains.

TO RECLAIM THE LAND

By Putting a Few Such Dams in Ravines, in Mere Gullies—or Even in the Grand Canyon—"Silting Up" Will Result and in Time Will Fill Up the Depression.

hemselves engineers he prob- cade, the onal and ting ero- ic short- his is the Govern- s, before ns, young leges will be hired to serve under the few present erosion engineers until they learn the various techniques, so that they may themselves be distributed to direct new projects in the years ahead. These young men will be paid only 50 cents an hour, but the training may mean big salaries for them when they "graduate" from the erosion-control work to bigger jobs.

In connection with the rapidity of gulley formation, the University of California about nine years ago had two furrows plowed across a farm in the direction of flow-off. The furrows were just ordinary plow runs. Today, the gulleys are ravines almost 40 feet deep and 60 feet wide! In 20 years they will be more than double those dimensions. In all parts of the country, there are such ravines, thought by farmers up to now to be necessary parts of their land. Not so. Those ravines can be prevented in the first place, and they can be eliminated in the second place, by devices now perfected, the check dam being the most efficient of these.

In addition to gulley erosion and sheet erosion, there is, of course, wind erosion, but this is to a large extent only a result of sheet erosion by water to start with.

An interesting angle to all this erosion business has been brought forward by the geologists. They have a theory called "isostacy," which explains the rising and lowering of continents above and into the sea in various geologic ages, by the fact that after a continent rises from the sea erosion begins, which carries the land back into the waters. According to isostacy, the crust of the earth must remain in a sort of balance, under the pressure of gravitation, and when displacements occur from erosion, or from the melting of great continent-wide glaciers, this balancing force pinches up new continents, which in turn begin eroding.

The geologists now wonder whether, if man learns to slow up erosion on a continent-wide basis, as he is now learning in the United States, the time of the next lowering of North America into the sea will be delayed. It is estimated that 300,000,000,000 tons of land is lost from the United States every year into the sea, from erosion, of which the Mississippi River alone accounts for an estimated 1,000,000,000 tons. With the passage of a few centuries and millenia, this mounts up!

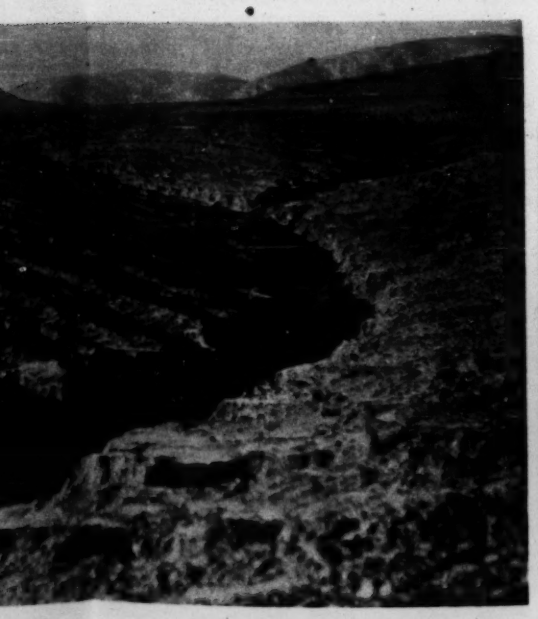
Suppose erosion control were applied all over the world, and on all areas where erosion to the sea occurs. What then? Can the continents be stabilized to any considerable degree? It is something to whet the imagination.

History itself may even be changed. Some wars have had a commercial basis, but many of the greatest of history, involving the impact of whole races and civilizations, have had as their base and cause the attempt of one group of people to obtain new lands after their own had become so eroded as to be unable longer to support the population and its flocks.

We have a typical modern instance—the poverty of the land in Japan, due to erosion in many of the Japanese islands where terrace cultivation wasn't employed until too late to save many areas. History has been changed there by erosion, for the Japanese have had to become largely a nation of manufacturers and traders instead of, as they once were, a nation of agriculturists. If Admiral Perry hadn't opened Japan to modern commerce, the Japanese would themselves have been forced to do it.

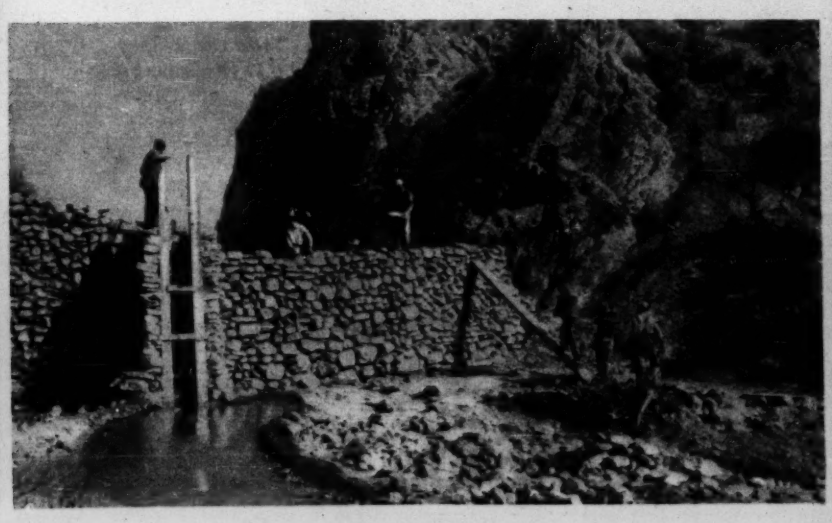
When the Government "moves in" on an area where it has been invited by a group of farmers, it maps the entire region to determine soil types, the extent of erosion and the most feasible methods of erosion-control. The Soil Erosion Service then invites individual farmers to enter into a contract, generally for five years, authorizing experts of the service to treat every acre of their farms according to specific needs. Under these contracts, the farmer agrees to supply as much of the material and labor as possible, while the Soil Erosion Service agrees to furnish seed, shrubs and trees for erosion-control planting, to provide the required mechanical equipment necessary for terracing, etc., and to supply technical advice and direction. Where necessary, CCC labor under the direction of the Soil Erosion Service is used to supplement labor provided by the farm owner.

New projects of this kind are being started almost daily, all over the nation. It looks as though the young college graduate erosion engineer is going to be one of our biggest men of the future.



UINED BY ONE RAINSTORM

by Rushing Water Have Made This 10,000-Acre Ranch Barren This Was Caused by Cultivating in the Wrong Direction.



THE FARMERS FIGHT EROSION

With Their Bare Hands, These Men at Kanarrah, Utah, Are Acting to Protect Their Own Land by Putting Up a Stone Barrier.

"HIGH-LAND" MARK

The Line Shows the Height Before One Storm Washed It Away. A Gully Behind the Tree Will Become a Ravine.

Friendly Emissaries

Such Are the Holders of the Walter Hines Page Scholarships, and Other Visitors Between Britain and United States, Whose Personal Contacts Help Improve Anglo-American Relations

By Dame Edith Lyttleton

IT WAS IN 1923 THAT the first Walter Hines Page scholarship was founded. The idea at the back of it was very simple; it can be put into two words—personal contact.

In 1917, having been sent with other Englishwomen to Paris to speak to women of all nationalities working for the war behind the lines, I suddenly recognized in a way I never had before the extraordinary like-mindedness of the English and American women. Great bonds of sympathy existed between the British, American, French, Italian and Portuguese women; we were all suffering and working, and keeping faith and hope alive, but there was something else, some other tie, tenuous, almost intangible, and yet as strong as a ligament, which stretched between the beings of English and American women. We understood each other's language, or rather we understood instinctively and immediately what our stumbling words stood for in the hidden depths of personality.

The impression to me was overwhelming and I vowed then and there that as soon as the war was over I would work in whatever ways presented themselves for personal contact between the women of England and America. That was how it came about that the Common Interests Committee of the English-Speaking Union was formed with no mandate, and no public backing, but the promise of Sir Evelyn Wrench, that man of vision, of a secretary and an office for a year. I do not remember who gave the title of "Common Interests," but it expresses perfectly one of the methods of bringing about personal contact.

The scope of the work widened almost immediately—both sexes were included and the common interests were found to embrace literature, architecture, gardening and archaeology, music and drama and numberless other gentle arts. But the Common Interests Committee is working for the future and it desires to reach children. Now it is no use going to children and saying "Make friends"—it is some use perhaps to throw children together but there are patent limitations and difficulties. The obvious thing to do is to influence those who influence child life. Teachers—there it was!

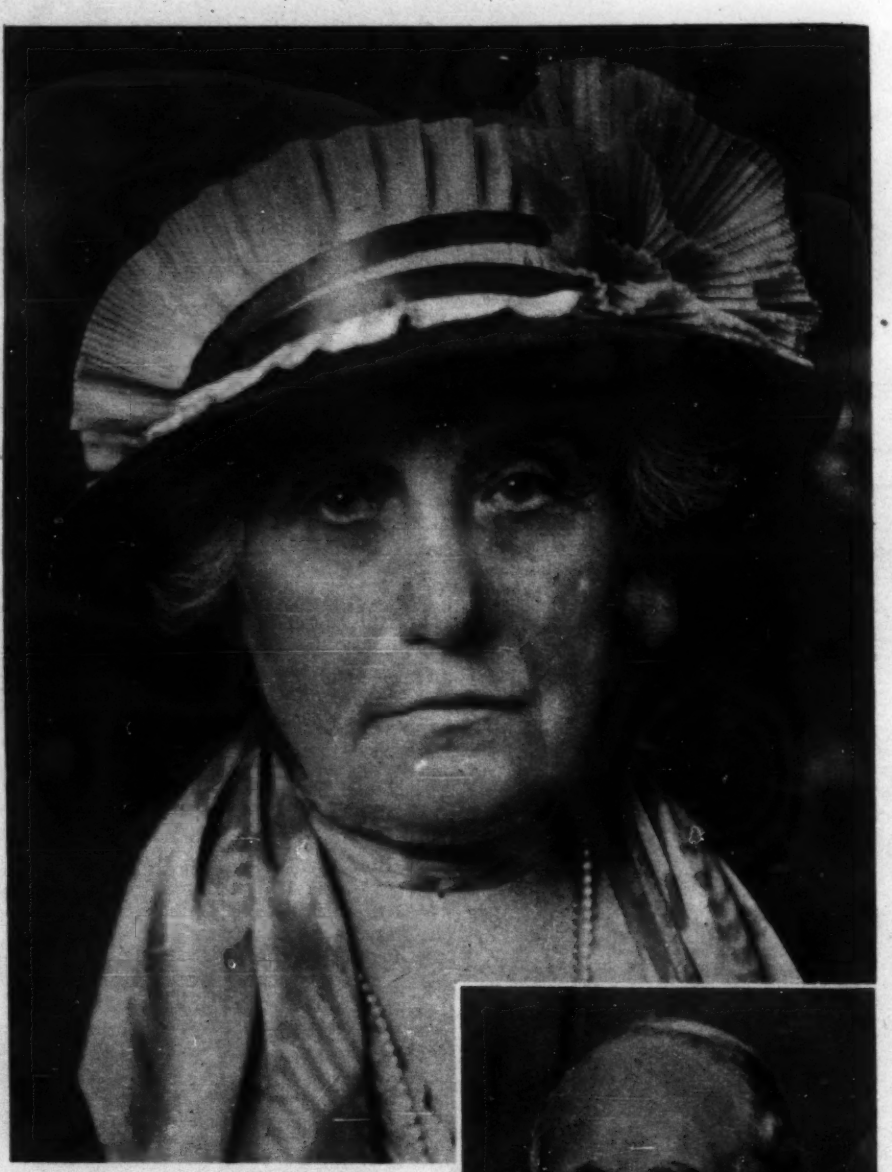
* * *

Now the English-Speaking Union, both in Great Britain and in the United States, has branches spread over the country ready to give hospitality to visitors from overseas. If hospitality could be offered to a teacher the money necessary for a scholarship carrying a month's visit would be immensely reduced.

It was no mean job to raise the foundation for the original Page Scholar. The plan was tried out first by using special donations, and when it was obvious that there would be a real response and, moreover, that the resulting friendships and enthusiasms were as vivid as we hoped, a determined and successful effort was made to place at least one scholarship on a permanent footing. This was done, and the idea has spread in most interesting ways in both countries.

Similar scholarships have been given in some cases every year by different bodies—the Associations of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, and of Assistant Mistresses, the National Union of Teachers, Morley College, City and Guilds of London Institute have all sent a scholar to the States, whose tour and whose hospitality have been arranged by the American branch of the English Speaking Union.

But not content with this, many American branches have not only given hospitality but have actually offered scholarships to be held by English teachers who are to visit the States. The Kentucky branch has done this,



© Art Photo Service

DAME EDITH LYTTLETON
For "Justice, Tolerance and Freedom."

and besides invited Dr. Alington, then headmaster of Eton, and his wife out as their guests; there was also a Headmaster Fellowship which arranged a most interesting tour for Dr. Costley-White, headmaster of Westminster. A special scholarship was offered last year by the Cincinnati branch to a British headmaster on condition that he could be present on April 23 in Cincinnati and give an address on Shakespeare. Mr. A. E. Nichols, headmaster of Hele's School, Exeter, accepted the task. Cincinnati, Baltimore, and St. Louis have all invited British scholars to come and visit them.

* * *

Chautauqua has given two scholarships every year to English women, and several Camp Scholarships to Girl Guides have also been offered. It is often the same branch which offers hospitality to a scholar from England and sends one over to receive it. The Santa Barbara branch founded a scholarship, the holder of which is called the Balfour Scholar, named after our great statesman; Boston, Wilmington, Detroit, Baltimore, Providence, St. Louis, Richmond, Louisville, Washington, D. C., have each sent scholars to England, for whom hospitality has been organized by the English-Speaking Union. All this does not include various individual grants.

I am afraid these lists make dull reading, but it is a matter of pride with us who started the first Page Scholarship to tell people how the idea has taken root.

I can almost hear someone say—well it all sounds quite impressive, but what on earth do these scholars do? Teach, lecture, collect information—impart it,

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SIR EVELYN WRENCH
". . . Man of Vision . . ."

or what? The answer is that there are no rules and no compulsions. There is one injunction given in London by the Education Committee of the Union most earnestly to each holder of the scholarship: "Remember that you are representing your country." Lots of other friendly warnings are given about being appreciative of differences instead of scornful of them, showing adaptability and sympathy and expressing admiration whenever genuinely felt. These little homilies generally conclude with the words, "Above all, make friends wherever and whenever you can." The results have been gratifying. Each scholar sends in a written report of his or her visit, which is confidential and entirely frank—but it is rare indeed that any remark is made which does not express enthusiastic praise. I can, of course, only refer to the report of British holders. One of them writes:

"I imagine that it is almost a commonplace to comment on the generosity of American hospitality; one has to experience it to realize that such a thing exists, and what is most important is that this extends itself to the realm of the mind. Access to the finest minds is easy. People are not bound up with 'red tape' and there is a wholesome absence of officialdom."

And yet another out of the many I could quote:

"As a means of promoting better international understanding the scholarship so kindly awarded me by the English-Speaking Union is of enormous value. There is so much about America that has to be seen to be believed. On this side emphasis is laid on the cosmopolitan population of New York, but before realizing what this means in terms of practical administration I had to be shaved by an Italian, manicured by a German, have my shoes rubbed by a Negro, in a shop owned by a Jew."

Many come back with new ideas for their schools and the organization of their work. But even more important, they have almost always contracted an enthusiasm for America and the American people: there are critical remarks very often, such as no doubt the American scholars make about the English hosts and institutions, but the prevailing atmosphere is one of jubilant friendliness. Our teachers go back to their countries and their schools and inevitably become missionaries for friendship between the English-speaking peoples—the friendship born of a deep similarity of ideals.

* * *

I have met and talked with many of these young women, both before and after their adventure and have rejoiced each time over one more recruit to a closer understanding.

I do not wish to be dogmatic about the English-speaking peoples. Of course we want all peoples to be friends, and it is easier to begin where there is a common language. But it would be hypocritical not to admit that there is something more in it than a mere general desire for good fellowship in the world. We—the English-speaking peoples—have inherited a tradition of justice, tolerance and freedom, and these three great possessions of the human spirit are in danger all over the world. We watch the belief in force wielded by the few gaining ground, and we realize this is due to the general disintegration of discipline and direction under democratic governments.

Democracies have not yet grown out of the individualistic struggle for rights, totally regardless of their value or harm to the community as a whole. Not freedom itself is at fault, for only through the exercise of free thought and free speech, only through a gradual sharing of responsibility can the community as a whole grow and develop and become great. That is why the dictatorship of armies and rulers is not in the march of progress; that is why we free peoples, with all our faults and backslidings, view with dismay the ban upon free thought and speech, and the gradual suppression of individual liberty, however fully we recognize the dangers and the crises which have precipitated these retrogressive solutions.

Finally, this is why we English-speaking peoples need not be too modest about our gifts of self-government, but should boldly realize that the future of freedom and the final establishment in the world of liberty and justice is our special task.

I have made a big parabola but I come back to the paramount importance of a close and spiritual alliance between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America and some of the detailed methods by which it can be fostered. Even a small effort like the Page and other scholarships is in the direct line of progress.

Among the New Books

The World and an Adolescent

Young Pasquier, by Georges Duhamel. Translated by Béatrice de Holthoir. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

"NEWS FROM HAVRE," the first volume of Georges Duhamel's "La Chronique des Pasquiers," was a novel of suspense as well as a subdued and beautifully drawn picture of a typical lower middle class Parisian family. The second volume has not this spur to curiosity but is none the less exciting. It is a novel of revelation. In the earlier book we had seen the characters in what might be called the sleep of everyday life; in this succeeding volume they are waking up. The child who described his mother's devotion, his father's labors and the antics of their neighbors has now become a boy of 15 in the first agonies of adolescence and we see the inevitable conflict with the father beginning.

What the conflict reveals in the boy, though shown with unforced insight and understanding, is not less remarkable or dramatic than what it reveals of the character of the father. That fantastic, hot-tempered, eloquent, incalculable, self-educated man who had been the boy's hero is now unveiled and is shown to be something of a windbag, a humbug, a bore and a rather pitifully methodical amorist. This at least is how he appears to the boy, whose idealism is at its height and whose contempt and horror are therefore at their heights; but it is typical of the completeness of M. Duhamel's art and of his understanding of human nature that we are not left with this view of Raymond Pasquier.

* * *

The boy, with the priggishness of his years, takes it upon himself to spy upon his father's wanderings and to bring an end to the situation which is causing his beloved mother so much unhappiness. He tells his mother in the end that there is nothing for them to do but to leave their father; and the mother's reply indicates how insufficient is the understanding of the youthful moralist.

Bewildered by this attitude, he at last finds courage, in a scene which is admirable, to confront his father. The boy finds himself completely outmaneuvered. He is left in the end, still in the fiery furnace of adolescence, unable to distinguish between virtue and vainglory, his own private shames and his own public horrors, and with nothing but an apparently irrelevant thing, a love of music, which has come to him through the genius of his gifted sister, to which to hold as he sees his world falling to pieces.

* * *

French literature is a literature of moralists and M. Duhamel's moral perceptiveness attains a beautiful precision of elucidation at this period of the boy's life. The other characters are all excellently done, with that patience, sufficiency and lightness which are M. Duhamel's gifts. Cécile, the prodigy, and her strange music tutor bring a flash of pure poetry into the worried lives; Joseph, the elder brother and born money-grubber, brings a sense of the ruthlessness of the world; the mother brings the ballast of a voiceless and continuous courage. Indeed one marvels at the variety of temperament, interest and emotion which this book of most circumscribed people, leading the dullest of lives, succeeds in touching. The felicities of observation are innumerable and are all made with a simplicity so simple that it is momentous.

To say that this book presents a moralist's view of family life and to stress its slowness and quietness might give the false impression that it was a book only for the very patient reader, but paradoxically these qualities are the very ones which make its variety, humor and dramatic building up of situations stand out all the more vividly. It is a work of art, complete and admirable.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Old Testament History

The Modern Approach to the Old Testament, by Rev. Jewett C. Townsend. Boston: Stratford.

BIBLICAL STUDY HAS taken on a new meaning in the light of modern scholarship. The historical method together with the numerous discoveries of archaeology have opened new vistas which have uncovered the setting of many Old Testament incidents, revealing their true significance in the development of the Hebrew race. That the Old Testament came through an evolutionary process has become evident. And the chronology of its various books has been determined.

In this handy volume, Dr. Townsend sets forth in logical and scholarly manner the story of this unfoldment. After describing the historical method of Biblical research, he deals with early Hebrew history, pointing out the developments from the experiences in Babylonia. What through long centuries was but tradition and folk lore ultimately found a permanent form of expression in the story of creation as given in Genesis. He makes clear that much of the Old Testament, with its stories of gruesome experiences attaching to a people struggling out of the darkness of dense materiality, could by no means have been inspired of God. Such a theory, he holds, is quite untenable in the light of later revelation as to the nature and character of Deity.

Some attention is given to the Apocryphal writings, with a list of the books usually included under this heading and their chronology. Space is also given to a discussion of the Kings of Judah and of Israel. The volume is carefully indexed for the use of the scholar and will be found profitable for those who do not care to go deeply into a subject which is attracting much attention in these days when mankind is searching for a better and more practical knowledge of God and His universe.

A. F. G.

End Papers by Artzybasheff for Robert Nathan's Tale of Exiled Jews, "Road of Ages" (Knopf).

Apologia for the Politician

The Endless Adventure, Vol. III, by F. S. Oliver. London: Macmillan. 10s.

THIS THIRD VOLUME of F. S. Oliver's brilliant apologia for the Politician finds a public, in England and America, at any rate, far more disposed to pay heed to it than in the heyday of "prosperity." When "get-rich-quick-and-the-devil-take-the-hindmost" was the prevailing mood, the quality and conditions of statecraft were commonly overlooked, and the party politician was either regarded as a convenient tool, or else shared the fate of the forgotten man. Today, while there is still a groundswell abuse directed against politicians in the aggregate, adversity has been sharpening men's wits to a due appreciation of the calling of *public service,* which is the politician's trade; and in Franklin Roosevelt, perhaps, too, in Stanley Baldwin, our age has seen the modern example of those qualities wherein Mr. Oliver detects the essence of the great political leader.

* * *

What are those characteristics that best fit a man for the endless adventure of governing men? They are, at any rate, as the poles apart from the attributes of the professors and rhetoricians which are Mr. Oliver's pet aversion, the Projectors and Schematists, in the words of Harley, or Speculatists, in Alexander Hamilton's phrase. For such as them there is nothing like the Common Politician, "a kind of mongoose, which, if you give him a free run, may clear your house completely of the vermin. . . ."

But what of the political leader? First of all, undoubtedly, he must possess in an uncommon degree the quality of common sense: the statesman deserving of the name is attuned to the instinct and the aspirations of the average citizen. In Palmerston, whom he greatly admires, the author sees "a whole and hearty politician raised to the highest power." Secondly, and on this theme he pens some of his finest passages, the consummate public servant must possess a fierce, unsleeping devotion to country, a self-dedication that raises the common-or-garden virtue of patriotism to another plane.

* * *

The great figures in English history, Mr. Oliver suggests, that fulfill conspicuously these two conditions, are the elder Pitt, Disraeli and Chamberlain. And foremost in their quality of success was an intuitive understanding of the Englishman. "They knew him," he says, "for what he then was and still is—a good-humoured nonsuch—a matter-of-fact idealist, optimist and pugilist—despiser of preparations and precautions, lover of his ease—lover also of adventures—lover most of all of England—a light sleeper when England's honor or interests are concerned—prompt as lightning—and in resolute self-sacrifice a stayer to the end."

Yet, be it noted, not one of these three was born into the governing class or nourished in its traditions.

As in the earlier volumes Mr. Oliver is at pains to vindicate his heroes against any charge of unscrupulousness or sharp practice. The "noblest career that any man can choose" (he quotes from his first volume) is not to be judged by the ordinary standards of private morality. But, as Montaigne showed, politics has its own code: "the laws of the Hive . . . differ from those which regulate the conduct of human beings one to another, not so much in being less under the rule of conscience as in owing their fealty to a different kind of conscience." The one and only criterion of conduct is the common weal.

By the same token "the first duty of the statesman is to get power and keep it." The model held up to us in this connection is once more Robert Walpole—the archetype of the Politician—to whom, in spite of the discredit brought by the Excise Bill (as recorded in Vol. 2), seven years more of power were vouchsafed, making nearly 20 years in all. When Walpole fell, moreover, it was not through any personal shortcoming, but because he had—largely through a change effected by his own efforts—"ceased to be the embodiment of the national will." Yes, the politician himself is bound by those mysterious laws of the hive that no one yet, not Montaigne, or in our day Bergson, has ever yet been able to promulgate.

* * *

Mr. Oliver did not live to complete *his* adventure in the political jungle. But we have here a choice gallery of portraits, etched with the author's superb artistry—Bolingbroke and Lord Chesterfield, Pitt (the Elder), and Fox, Palmerston, Disraeli and Gladstone ("G. seemed to combine the *gravitas* in demeanor of a Venetian Senator with the levity in judgment of a revivalist missioner"), and as wise and witty reflections by the way as ever—upon patriotism, the English character and public morals, to name the household gods to which this third volume is specially dedicated.

W. HORSFALL CARTER

Harper is publishing in the United States, in March, André Maurois's "Dickens," the English edition of which (John Lane) was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 26, 1934.

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Biographies, in the Old Style, of Four Master Composers

Schubert, by Edmondstoune Duncan; **Schumann**, by Annie Patterson; **Mendelssohn**, by Stephen Stratton; **Chopin**, by Cuthbert Hadden. London: Dent. 4s. 6d. each. New York: Dutton. $2 each.

THESE FOUR BIOGRAPHIES belong to a series—"The Master Musicians"—and were originally published thirty or more years ago. Revised and re-edited with much care and tact by Mr. Eric Blom, they will no doubt continue to be read by a wide circle of readers. Like a skillful restorer and retoucher of old paintings Mr. Blom has filled in the cracks caused by age, and, in supplying missing portions, avoided as much as possible interfering with the original.

These old portraits have, for the contemporary reader, a certain mellow charm. Old-fashioned photographers supplied, with the Aspidistras and painted background, a pedestal for their victims to lean against and then, perhaps a little arbitrarily, ordered them to "look natural." The older musical biographers went one better by perching their subjects on the top of the pedestal, apparently not caring a straw whether they looked natural or not.

We have all heard of the six characters in search of an author. Their number, however, is small compared with that of the subjects of biography who have lost, not their author but their characters. Sometimes, indeed, they lose them in both senses of the word. There is Wagner, for instance, who is now firmly established as the bad lad of the musical world. Dr. Annie Patterson—who probably never heard of the verb "to debunk"—took away Schumann's character by a method diametrically opposite. The note of ecstasy which runs through her biography might, as Mr. Blom points out in his Note, have come straight from Clara Schumann herself, who never doubted for a moment "that her husband was perfect, both as an artist and as a human being." Even Dr. Patterson's English gave way under the strain of her enthusiasm and led Mr. Blom to the conclusion that she wrote in haste and read her proofs without repentance.

There was no Frau Schubert to provide apocryphal material for the sentimental biographer and the furtive tear of his gentle reader. Edmondstoune Duncan was a thorough-going Schubertian, but present-day enthusiasts will wish that he had been more thorough in his treatment of the composer's music. His portrait of the man, however, has some semblance of life in it and one always likes the anecdote of Schubert's favorite drollery—a performance of the "Erlking" through the teeth of a comb.

J. Cuthbert Hadden's "Chopin," the editor tells us, was, on the whole, remarkably accurate in its facts, but its style had to be sobered up a little. We are back in the days of Ouida's guardsmen and wicked countesses, the magnificence, the high key, the glaring colors, the picturesque tosh, in fact, that made one of the famous woman novelist's critics long to work ten hours a day in a bank and dine on cold mutton. If only Chopin had had to endure Wagner's early struggles, his biographer hints, things might have been different. Everyone will agree that such a speculation "is as profitless as to inquire what the fate of Europe might have been if the Battle of Hastings or the Battle of Waterloo had ended differently." But it seems to show that, in spite of accurate facts, Hadden really knew very little about the character of either Wagner or Chopin. Apart from the virility of his music there is abundant evidence—Hadden himself provides plenty of it—to prove that Chopin as a kind of effeminate lounge lizard is pure myth. The examination of the composer's works is too literary to be of any musical value.

Mendelssohn, like Tennyson, is coming into fashion again and the new edition of Stephen Stratton's biography is in this sense at least opportune. It reveals an attitude to Queen Victoria's favorite composer that no longer exists in English music, excepting perhaps in those remote corners where, metaphorically speaking, the oldest inhabitant still boasts of never having seen the sea or an airplane. Mendelssohn's music has now become "period" and this biography—practically the only authoritative work in English—is quite good reading. The same may be said of those already mentioned, reminiscent as they are of the stout old family photograph album with the metal clasp that kept the family so firmly united.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

A Gentleman-Musician

Bid Time Return, by Dorothy Easton. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.
Six and Seven, by Lorna Rea. Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

"BID TIME RETURN" is the best novel we have read for a long time about that difficult subject, the "artistic temperament." Gale was an English country gentleman with musical talent. He was fiery, unstable, quick, alive to the genius of great composers. Also, unfortunately, he was alive to his position and duties as lord of the manor. Local talent came to the Grange to practice for the concert. But Gale's musical integrity made him abandon the easy manners of social intercourse. He abused and stormed, and local talent, out of tune, came no more.

It was natural that Gale's wife should be an oppressed, timid little woman and that of her three children two should fear their father and the third should be a headstrong rebel.

Miss Easton has a satisfying perception of people's motives and a mature way of presenting them to her readers. She is as good with the young Gales as with their parents. Joan's love for her young man, her wild, instinctive action in running away with him and her reactions when they are alone are admirable.

Life is too much for the first Mrs. Gale, and in time Gale marries again; Margery is a land girl, a slight, vivid creature, the embodiment of energy. She is not at first aware of her husband's idiosyncrasies, but in time tragedy overtakes her, too. The inexorability of the tragedy in the last chapters is moving.

Loyal wives, worried husbands and reduced incomes figure largely in Miss Rea's new volume of short stories. There is a lot of good will, some melodrama and not a little reconciliation. There is an "Entr' Acte," "Cruise Diary," in the Delafield manner, a suggestion of D. H. Lawrence in a story about a farm hand and a collection of mediocre characters who neither do nor say nor appear to be anything remarkable. An easy, bedside collection.

Unsifted Lyrics

Pointed Ear & Other Poems, by Marion B. Shelton. New York: The Davidson Press.

MOST UNEVEN IN QUALITY is this assorted collection of lyrics, which merits slight attention taken in its entirety. Since, however, any one good poem is an achievement in itself, the reviewer must do what the poet should have done in the first place—eliminate the merely mediocre and deal with the rather lovely pieces placed, fortunately for the author, in the beginning of the book.

Summing up her own justifiable preoccupation in this part of the volume, in the lines from a poem which she named "Tidal," as follows:

Grass-low I lie
To see grass-high
The earth-life sharp against the sky.

the lyrist by instinct places her own special talent for feeling and interpreting the subtle qualities of a Lilliputian world. She is conscious, in her best work, of the genuine grandeur and importance of little things, of "the sullen spider curled in his egocentric world," and in "Gulliver" reaches the apex of experience in listening with "Pointed Ear," in,

Yet how unconsciously he lies
Unheeding life's small potencies,
Not knowing they shall bind him fast
And hold him prisoner at last.

Verbosity accompanies her efforts at profundity, and the pale logic strained through the over-fine meshing of her serious poems makes no impression on the reader except perhaps in an exceptional sonnet, the second under the heading, "For Healing," the noble sentiment of which, despite commonplace language, raises it to the outstanding position in the section labeled, "Per Aspera."

Delightful is the poem from which the volume takes its title, asking

What would you hear
If you had a pointed ear?
. . . . . .
Would you hear
The leaping pulse of fear,
And the sound
Of desperate feet spurning the ground?
At its cease
Would the answered question of a bird
That you heard
Bring you peace?

The verses, "Rabbits Are Running," should also be preserved for a more discriminating collection.

P. P. S.

1933 Persists Into 1935

Survey of International Affairs, 1933, by Arnold J. Toynbee. New York: Oxford University Press. $8.

PROFESSOR TOYNBEE'S survey of international relations, 1933—the world of thirteen to twenty-five months ago—is almost as fresh and timely as today's newspaper; and I mean no criticism of today's newspaper.

Changes of ultimately deep consequence have taken place during the intervening year, but the basic matters of international concern in 1933 are the basic matters of international concern in 1935. The very topicality of Professor Toynbee's discussion is evidence not merely of the author's discerning analysis but also of the fact that drift and uncertainty have marked the trend of international relationships

The comprehensive though succinct chronology of events which concludes the survey especially illuminates this point. In vital instances the dates of 1933 could be superseded by the dates of recent months and weeks. In January, 1933, "Japanese forces bombarded and occupied Shanhaikwan"; last month the Japanese forces bombarded and occupied Chahar. In December, 1933, "an armistice was proposed by Paraguay" and accepted by Bolivia; but more armistices were necessary during 1934. In June, 1933, a "World Economic Conference opened in London" and "in July it adjourned"; last month Secretary Hull approved the idea of calling another.

For most of the time and in most parts of the world, Professor Toynbee is dealing with a grim and unrelieved situation. He writes with the cool assessment of the scholarly historian, but among his numerous and competent yearly surveys of world affairs, the subject matter of this latest volume reveals what may prove the highest tide of international disharmony and disunity. In 1933 both Japan and Germany discarded the League of Nations, and without any declaration of war there was an absence of peace in the Far East and in Europe.

Undoubtedly the timing of constructive international action is a vital part of the statesman's task. It cannot casually be said that appeasement in Europe could at any one time or with any one human stroke be brought about. And while peace pacts do not always make peace facts, the beginning of 1935 unquestionably marks a gain for European tranquillity. The latest Franco-British talks in London reveal a willingness to face the issues, a willingness to agree, a willingness to act in concert which distinguish the beginning of 1935 from the end of 1933. Great Britain itself has done much in contributing to this new mood of positive, pacifying action to promote peace in Europe. And it is my own view that when British and American statesmen act co-operatively in the Far East, peace can be effectively promoted in the Far East.

Nineteen thirty-five equally offers the United States and Great Britain the opportunity to give to Professor Toynbee a more intelligent, a more peaceful and a more Christian world to survey for his subsequent volumes.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

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The response of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor to our advertising of *Why Not Try God?* has been remarkable—and we cannot help but feel they have helped to make this little book a success.

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VALPARAISO STREET — Globe Photos

A 'Trifle' for Corina

IN CHILE ONE CAN BUY VEGETABLES at the door and thus save a trip to the market. Two-wheeled carts are drawn by a horse hitched in the shafts, and another horse following at the side, to help pull when occasion rises.

Buying the supplies for the day is an art and requires considerable time. This daily achievement alone gives a visitor an idea of how impossible it would be to manage a Chilean household with a limited number of servants.

The vegetable man knocks at the door. He uses a big brass knocker that is in the shape of a large hand. Corina, the cook, takes her own time in coming from the kitchen, which is a long distance from the door. She knows that knock is for her. Even though the housemaid is working near the door, even though she happens to be employed a few steps only from the door, she will not answer that knock, for she disdains answering calls pertaining to the kitchen.

All Latins have good manners, from the mayor down to the garbage man. Our vegetable man is no exception.

José calls.

"Buenos dias, Corina!"

Corina responds.

"Como está, José. Have you any decent vegetables today?"

"Sure!" he answers.

Corina climbs up on the spokes of the great wooden wheel so that she can reach into the cart. She selects the vegetables for the soup—a few green beans, one roasting ear, a couple of carrots and a red pepper; then a potato apiece for each of the family, some lettuce and spinach, and then she asks the price.

The horses are restless and move.

"Shush, shush," José says, like one quieting a child, and the horses obey.

José then concentrates upon answering Corina's question. He counts up on his fingers, using fingers and thumbs of both hands in doing so, then asks twice.

"What are the vegetables worth?"

Corina offers much less than they are worth.

They haggle and they quarrel. She calls him a thief and he calls her a miser. They gesticulate with their hands. They yell at one another, until their faces are red. By this time they have an audience; servants and mozos pause to see the drama, for that is what it is—only a bit of a play. They are all born actors. Finally after reaching the climax, they compromise, and Corina pays what the vegetables are truly worth, perhaps the equivalent of four cents, American money. Then José, smiling, selects a vegetable, most likely a carrot, and bows, and says,

"Here is a yapa, Corina."

The maid, all wreathed in smiles, holds it up for the mistress to see.

"See, Señora, the yapa José gave me!"

He drives away feeling generous and happy; and Corina is happy, too, for she enacted a drama and got something for nothing! She will look forward to José's next visit, perhaps she will be able to improve on her acting then. And, she is certain of another yapa.

EMMA BARCLAY

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

H. B. ELLISTON is the Monitor's financial editor. Born in England, he has been foreign correspondent for the Manchester Guardian and the London Observer. While in the Far East, he joined the Chinese government service, serving as chief editor of the government's economic publications. Coming to the United States in 1921 he was editorial writer on the New York Herald. Then he became assistant director of research for the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, writing the economic chapters in the annual volume, American Foreign Relations. He joined the Monitor staff in 1930.

DOROTHEA D. KAHN, of the Monitor's Chicago staff, has contributed several articles to the Magazine Section.

GLENN FRANK JENKINS is a Detroit feature writer who keeps in close touch with the automobile industry.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL, of the Monitor's London staff, adds another to her series of articles on eminent British women, appearing in alternate numbers of the Magazine Section.

F. KINGDON WARD, naturalist, journalist and explorer, has written numerous books about his adventures as a plant collector in China, Tibet, Burma and India. He introduced the blue Tibetan poppy into English gardens, and also found a frost-proof blue gentian at an elevation of 15,000 feet in the Tibetan mountains.

EYRE SANDFORD CARTER is engaged in social service work in England. He has contributed several articles to the Magazine Section.

KHYBER FORRESTER writes for leading magazines and newspapers. He makes his headquarters in California.

DAME EDITH LYTTLETON, G. B. E. (the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton), was one of the first women to serve as substitute delegate on the British delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, and was appointed on five occasions. She is chairman of the Common Interests Committee of the English Speaking Union and a member of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

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..Industry

(Continued from Page 4)

the relationship between the shop and office has gone farther than that.

One official said, "Why, we actually were ashamed of ourselves to learn from our men of the many things we have neglected to do in the past. The order has come from our highest officials establishing the permanent policy of granting every reasonable request made by employees through their accredited representatives."

Records show that in many plants, scattered from New Jersey to California, works councils have in the last eighteen months gained more recognition and more concessions from employers than veteran labor organizers thought possible without resort to the strike. Gains include settlement, at least in one of the largest factories, of the bonus system problem. This system has been attacked for years by organized labor, held up as one of the cruelest things in industry.

There have been many individual and group adjustments of pay and innumerable changes, repairs and improvements for the comfort and well-being of employees. These are concessions that were never asked for under the old order. The following proceedings were taken at random from the works council records of one of the largest plants in the Flint (Mich.) area:

Request No. 151: The employees of Depts. 51, 52 and 58 would like to have the stock skids and pans moved to give them a clear entrance to their cloakroom and the time clock. At the present time it is very congested at quitting time.

Action: This condition improved by moving the time clock, changing the cloakroom and cutting in a door.

Request No. 152: The girls of groups 42-7-1 would like to know why the girl in charge of their line does not have to work. She not only pays no attention to her line, but she also keeps the other girls from working. They would also like to know why she can sell dolls when the company has prohibited soliciting of any kind.

Action: The girl has been taken out of the group and instructed to quit selling dolls.

Request No. 156: The employees working days in Dept. 41 request the management to investigate a readjustment of their rates.

Action: Minimum rate raised from 62 to 67 cents per hour.

Request No. 170: In view of the 10 per cent increase in pay, the watchmen were decreased eight hours a week, which makes a decrease in pay of approximately $4.

Action: Rates increased to equal rates paid watchmen in other plants in the city.

Request No. 173: An employee would like to know if something cannot be done about her wages being garnisheed when she is the only one in the family working and is trying to pay a little on each debt every payday.

Action: Mutual agreement made between this employee and her creditors.

Request No. 205: Dept. 43 complains that working conditions on paint machines are very bad, due to operations being so close to drying ovens.

Action: Additional exhaust hoods have been placed on paint machines.

These transactions are said by company officials to be typical of requests and adjustments in scores of plants. No request is regarded as too inconsequential to be considered. In the course of a year the adjustments in each plant run up into the hundreds.

One of the most interesting developments in this connection is the settlement of the bonus problem in the Cadillac plant. The request came up in council for abolition of the system. It was discussed at great length and from all angles, and when officials and councilmen could not agree it was decided to put the question to the plant association membership, comprising more than 90 per cent of all the men employed. The decision was that the bonus system should be retained.

Works councils are said to have reached their highest development in the threescore plants of General Motors scattered over many states. No strict pattern is laid down for setting up bargaining units, and the organizations differ according to the needs of the individual plant. In general, employees form a plant association, and the members elect representatives to serve on the bargaining councils.

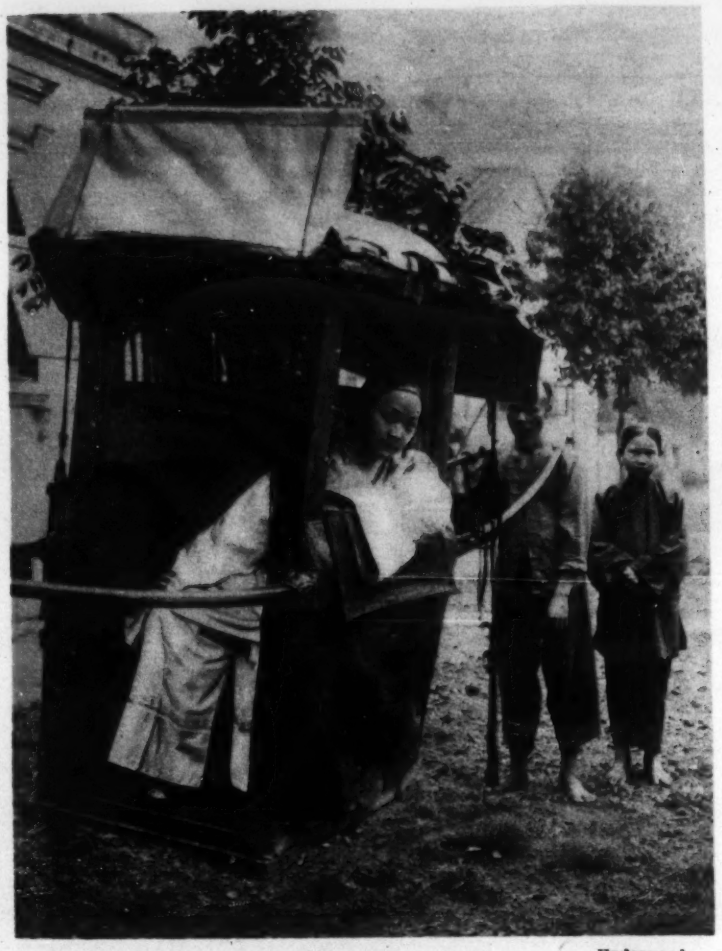
There are no dues. That was taken care of at the outset, the payment of dues having been the greatest objection to trade unionism. At first these associations were supplied with what little finances they needed by employers, but soon after there began a drift away from such dependence. It laid the men open to the taunt of being hamstrung by the manufacturers.

Out of the desire for freedom and independence have come several plans of financing. In some instances plant associations have moved their headquarters away from the factories and established them in business districts. Likewise clubs have been formed to become the nucleus of various forms of entertainment. Last season the AC Spark Plug Association at Flint promoted a field day and picnic that brought out 15,000 persons and returned sufficient revenue to create a feeling of complete independence.

In some plants the associations have taken over refreshment concessions, and these supply considerable funds. To be absolutely independent, according to an association secretary in one of the large plants, about $100 a month should be available. He added that in the average plant it is not difficult to find that much revenue without calling on anyone for dues.

Neither factory official nor workman is able to tell at this time what the future drift will be. Will the works councils stand the test of time? What will become of old-line trade unionism?

There is one thing that seems to be quite certain, and that is the sincerity displayed by manufacturers as well as toilers. They feel sure that the works council is the nearest approach yet made toward industrial peace. It is not perfect—no such claim is made. Indeed, it is confronted with many dangers. There is the possibility that the associations, now independent of each other, may some day amalgamate and become another big union. But, it is pointed out that as the men move in that direction, in the same proportion would they be likely to forfeit the intimate contact by which they have made so many gains. If there actually has been developed a new industrial philosophy built upon mutual understanding, it may be reasonable to conclude that the experiment has enduring qualities.



Underwood

ONE WAY TO GO PLACES

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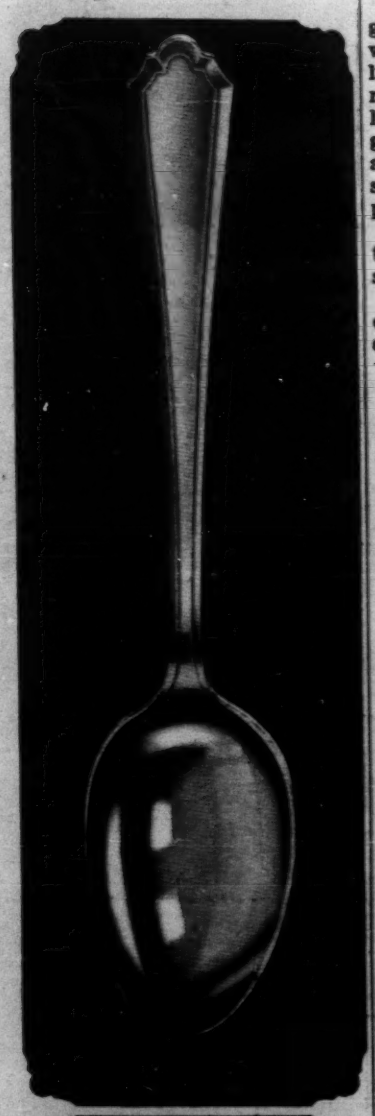
JOHN ALDEN



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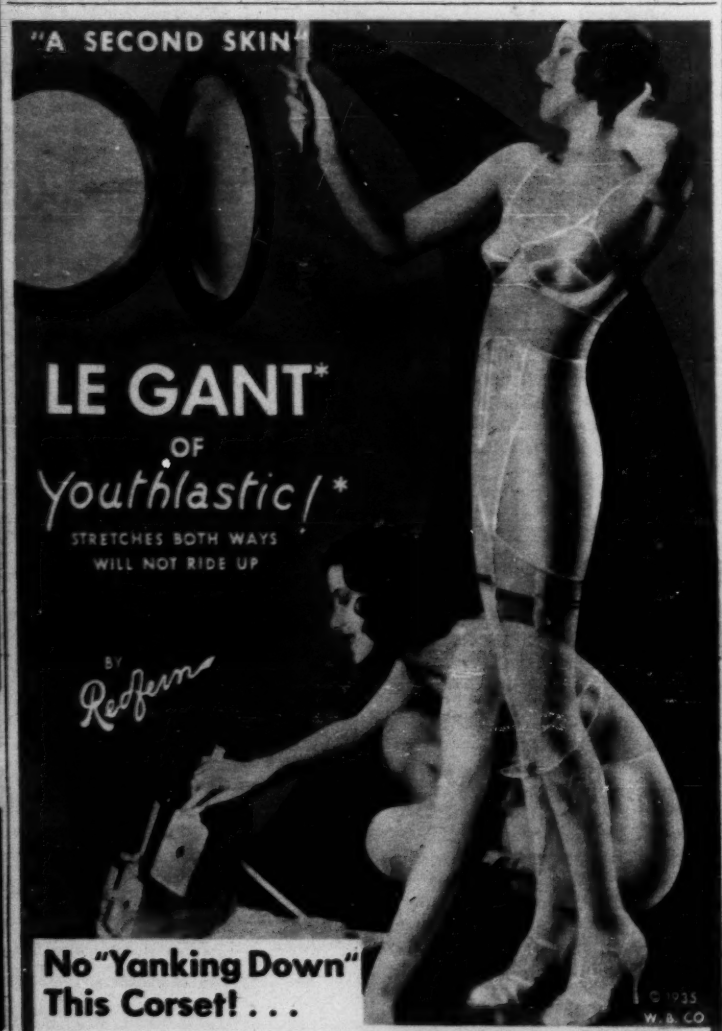

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Photo by Charles Phelps Cushing

Famed Small Homes

MODERN ARCHITECTS JUSTLY take pride in many of the large residences they are doing nowadays. But why don't they do better with small houses? This should be the day of the liveliest possible market for small houses; a day when the home buyer's income prevents him from dreaming of building palaces, and his interest is much more likely to be aroused by something more like unto a cottage. He looks at the new small houses. Most of them disappoint him. They lack some kind of appeal which the old-time builders managed to give their work.

Those old joiners and masons and bricklayers probably did not even have blueprints when they set to work to put up a small house. But they knew what they were about. What they constructed had the feel of *homeyness*. As evidence, note the houses here portrayed:

At Tappan, N. Y., is the "De-Wint House" (upper left), one of the many places where General Washington made a temporary headquarters in the days of the Revolution. But this is more than just another of those G. H. Q.'s—for it was here that Maj. John André, Benedict Arnold's accomplice, was tried by court-martial and condemned. The furniture includes the desk upon which Washington signed the warrant. The house was built about 1700. Two years ago the Masons of New York State bought the property, restored it to prevent it going to ruin and dedicated it as a museum.

* * *

The little white cottage just below it is the Poe home in Fordham (now part of New York City), a farmhouse when the poet moved there in the summer of 1846 to find quiet and repose. A traffic artery is close by the front door now, a new subway rumbles underneath; around the place a wall of apartment houses rises. But the "cottage, so neat, so poor, so unfurnished," still keeps the old charm which first attracted Poe and made him call it "beautiful." New York City takes good care of the place now in a city park.

Directly below the Poe cottage is a cottage with a trellis. It's a sort of agricultural shrine. The place is the famous "Grapevine Cottage" in Concord, Mass. Here Ephraim Bull originated the Concord grape. The house may appear to be more modern than some of the rest of the group. But it really dates from about 1740. (It is next-door neighbor to "The Wayside," one of the houses in which Nathaniel Hawthorne lived.)

* * *

Below the New England representative, at the bottom, left, is a type from the South. The arcade which is cut through the middle of the house from front to back is an architectural feature providing much comfort in hot summer weather or on rainy days: here it's always cool and dry. This is an old house near the town of El Dorado, Ark., which is in the southern part of the State, close to the Louisiana line.

At the upper right is a frame farmhouse in Westchester County, New York. It appeared to be deserted when the photographer took its picture. But even lacking tenants, it didn't fail to retain charm. One wonders what the secret may be which small old houses have—a charm missing in all too many small *new* houses.

One of the oldest houses of Staten Island, in New York City, is second from the top, on the right. It is today the home of the Staten Island Historical Society. A tablet labels it "Ye Olde Perine Home, A. D. 1680." The lines of grace are there, and even its proximity to the street doesn't rob it of charm.

* * *

Another house from Arkansas is the log cabin (second from bottom at the right). But this one is from the northern part of the State, in the Ozark hill country. An old hillbilly song goes, "Little ole log cabin in the lane, its roof lets in the sunshine and the rain." But doesn't it have that same quality of charm that the other small old houses possess?

At the lower right-hand corner of the photomontage is a cottage from Scotland. It happens to be a famous cottage, because here the poet Robert Burns was born in 1759. But the photographer declares he would have stopped and taken its picture even if it weren't (as it is) the pride of Ayr. That mysterious quality—that something we may call "x"—is there.

In Brooklyn, famed as a city of homes, is the bust of John Howard Payne (center), upon a knoll of Prospect Park. Remember him as the author of "Home, Sweet Home"? Ripley, the "Believe It or Not Man," adds one further touch of interest by noting that the author of "Home, Sweet Home" never had a home! He was always a wanderer over the face of the earth, and ended his days in faraway Tunis.

...Number One Rotarian

(Continued from Page 3)

the conferences over specific problems cannot be held without hurting feelings. In any case, there is ample opportunity for exchanging views in other ways.

"The traditional policy of Rotary, to keep out of politics, has worked well, and we don't want to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. But we are scientific enough in our attitude to be willing to explore the possibilities of carrying on conferences on the economic problems of the different nations."

Many American Rotarians feel that the major purpose of Rotary is to establish the service ideal in business, and that it can do the most good by sticking to this objective. Mr. Harris, however, leans a little to the side of emphasizing international service.

"We thought originally that forming the club would be good for our business," he said. "But we found out that if you think too much about profit you forget other aims. You know it doesn't work very well to try to serve two masters."

This is why one hears much in Rotarian sixth object." The "Rotary's Sixth object." The platform of the organization is stated with six objectives. The first five are vocational and were intended to uplift business standards. They undoubtedly have helped to do so. The sixth is "the advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."

It is fulfilling this "sixth object," Paul Harris believes, that constitutes the big function of Rotary for the future.

"The day of international organizations is coming rapidly," he said. "There is no more reason for Rotary to cling to national boundaries than there would be for organizations of natural scientists to do so. We have only scratched the surface of international service. There is just no end to the possibilities that lie ahead."

President's Salary

The salary of the President of the United States was originally fixed at $25,000 a year. This was increased to $50,000 in President Grant's second term, in 1873; and to $75,000 in 1909, when Mr. Taft was President. In addition the President has had $25,000 annually since 1907, to be used for traveling and "official entertainment," the unexpended portion going back to the Treasury.

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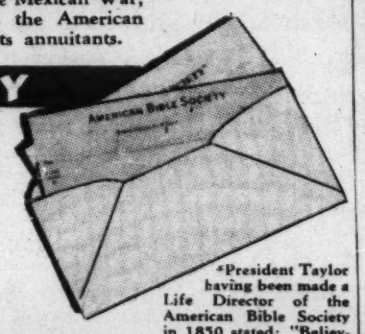

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SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy-desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism — a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

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Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

Checks Coming In Regularly

"The checks have been coming my way regularly and average more than $150 apiece.* I owe all of my success to N. I. A. Copy-Desk training and wouldn't sell the working knowledge it gave me for one million dollars, because to be able to write salable material thrills me beyond words."
Mrs. Violet J. Bostic,
183 Second St.,
Idaho Falls, Idaho.

*In a letter dated January 7, 1935, Mrs. Bostic says, "I have just had another story accepted by True Detective Mysteries. My first check in the New Year, for $181.52."

Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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an impromptu cake!

BY ELIZABETH ANN BAKER

● Some meals need a bit of cake to round them off well . . . a not-too-rich cake that pairs pleasantly with ice-cream or rich conserve.

Or maybe it's just that you have a notion to be tempted by a frosting that *really* tastes as good as it looks—supplemented, of course, by a bit of plain cake!

Well—here's the answer—I mean the recipe—a Ten-Minute Cake that recommends itself to you the first time you make it. And here too is a white frosting that "stays put" till you catch up with it when you're spreading it over the cake . . . a real help that many a young cook will appreciate.

Ten-Minute Cake

1½ cups flour
¾ cup sugar
1½ teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
Milk
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup butter
½ teaspoon flavoring extract
2 eggs

Method: Sift altogether into a bowl, the flour, salt, sugar and baking powder. Melt the butter in a measuring cup, break in the eggs and fill the cup up with milk. Add the flavoring and mix with the dry ingredients. Beat well for seven minutes and bake in a shallow pan. When cold, split and put together with any desired filling.

Standard White Frosting

Whites of 3 eggs
1 lb. granulated sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder

Beat the whites of eggs to stiff froth, gradually whipping the sugar into them. Turn the mixture into the upper part of a double boiler, having cold water in the lower half. Continue beating until the water boils. Then remove from the fire, add the baking powder, cool quickly, beat in the vanilla and spread on the cake.

Mrs. Penny-Saver:—Saving Money is Sometimes an Extravagance. A spoonful of Cheap baking powder can spoil an entire baking powder costs more than the whole can. But when you use Rumford at a cost of only 3/10 of 1 cent more per cake, your baking is always successful, your cakes perfectly raised, deliciously flavored. And they'll never have any bitter "after-taste."
BAKING POWDER

Ten-Minute Cake is specially good when made with Rumford, the pure all-phosphate baking powder. Rumford's uniform two-to-one leavening action is important to a recipe like this because it raises the batter so perfectly and thoroughly. Two-thirds of the leavening power expands in the cold mixing, the final one-third rises in the oven heat. This correctly proportioned double action of Rumford makes sure that your Rumford-raised Ten-Minute Cake is a delicious, even-textured, fine-flavored bake.

The very casual method of its mixing makes it a great convenience for quick lunches or suppers. You can vary it a dozen different ways. One particularly pleasing way is to drop thin, curled shavings of sweet or bitter chocolate all over the icing just after spreading it. Or sprinkle it with nut meats, or bits of maraschino cherries, or shredded cocoanut.

Notice that Rumford is also used in the frosting. That may be a new idea to you—but it is why this frosting is easy-to-make, easy-to-spread, smooth and creamy, without even a hint of sugariness. Rumford, being a pure all-phosphate baking powder, is very helpful in general cooking in ways in which other types of leaveners cannot be used. And no matter where you use Rumford, in baking or cooking, it will never leave any bitter after-taste.

The Rumford NEW USE Cook Book will be sent to you Free, if you will send your name and address to

The Rumford Company, Rumford, R. I.

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER